

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA,
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, & C. and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPORTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
**HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,**
with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REVIEW.
Subscription, paid in advance, \$12
per annum. Postage to any part of
the World \$2.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

GRAND PRIX PARIS
The Highest Possible Award.
**JOSEPH
GILLOTT'S
PENS.**
Of Highest Quality, and having
Greatest Durability are there-
fore **CHEAPEST.**
The Only Award Chicago, 1893
[a282]

No. 14,931, 號壹十三百九千四萬一第 日四十二月正年二十三緒光 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17TH, 1906. 六拜禮 號七十月二年六零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

SPECIAL
"BULL DOG" BRAND
STOUT & ALE
IN SPLITS.
A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
[a1342]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per cask ex Factory.
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$3.80 per bag ex Factory.
SHAW, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1905. [a2771]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.
RACE MEETING, 1906.
SATURDAY (OFF-DAY),
17th FEBRUARY.
TICKETS OF ADMISSION to the
GRAND STAND AND ENCLOSURE
may be obtained from Messrs. KELLY &
WALSH, Ltd., or at the Gate.
Tickets for the Off-Day, \$2.
No one admitted without a Ticket to be
shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1906. [a359]

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of
the presence of the LADIES at the
GRAND STAND AND ENCLOSURE during
the Races on the 17th instant.
A Stand and an Enclosure will be reserved
for Members and Members' Wives and Families.
Tickets for which will be sent out with the
Members' Tickets after WEDNESDAY, 7th
instant.
All Tickets must be produced to gain
admission.
Special accommodation will be reserved for
Chinese Ladies and their Female Attendants in
the Stand erected on the plot of Ground next
to the Lusitano Club Stand.
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1906. [a360]

NO SERVANTS will be allowed inside the
ENCLOSURE of the RACECOURSE
during the Race Days WITHOUT TICKETS
which can be had on application to the Under-
signed between WEDNESDAY, 7th and
MONDAY, 12th inst.
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1906. [a361]

THE UNDERSIGNED are in receipt of
telegraphic advice to the effect that the
S.S. "LOTHIAN," which sailed hence for New
York on the 14th December last, has put into
Malta for repairs, and that it will be necessary
for the steamer to dry dock there before pro-
ceeding on her voyage to New York.
DODWELL & CO., LD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th February, 1906. [a406]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LIMITED.
NOTICE.
FROM this date, and during the Absence
of Mr. Geo. L. TOMLIN from the
Colony, Mr. C. PEMBERTON has been
Appointed ACTING SECRETARY to the
Company.
A. G. WOOD,
Chairman.
Hongkong, 31st January, 1906. [a307]

TO THE OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.
TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the
DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and
VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended),
every domestic building or part of such building
within the "Eastern Division" of the City of
Victoria and the Eastern Division of Kowloon
occupied by members of more than one family
must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED
THROUGHOUT by the owner during the
months of January and February.
N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this
notice means that the houses should be lime-
washed in respect of all the walls of each room
and staircase, all cubicle partitions, stair
casings and stair linings, all ceilings, and the
undersides of roofs both in main buildings and
offices and servants' quarters and inclusive of
verandahs.
The back yard should have its containing
walls limewashed up to the level of the first
floor.
Carved, painted or polished woodwork in
good condition, however, need not be lime-
washed but must be cleaned.
The Eastern Division of the City is bounded
on the West by Gilman Street and Peel Street.
Kowloon is divided into the Eastern and
Western divisions by Robinson Road and a
straight line drawn from the North and thereof
through the Yamati services Reservoir to the
Northern boundary of Kowloon.
G. A. WOODCOCK,
Secretary.
Dated this 1st day of February, 1906. [a417]

REDUCED PRICES.
FILM or PLATE F. P. CAMERAS fitted with "Ross," "Zeiss," "Dallmeyer" and
"Goerz" Lenses, Price from \$95.00 to \$200.00.
PLATE or FILM F. P. CAMERAS, Price from \$10.00 to \$100.00.
MAGAZINE CAMERAS, Price from \$5.00 to \$40.00.
EASTMAN KODAKS, Price from \$10.00 to \$75.00.
WE have just landed a large consignment of Photographic Goods. We invite you to come
and inspect our new stock.

A. TACK & CO.
25, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. [a39]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!
THE FINEST SELECTION OF
AXMINSTER, WILTON,
VELVET PILE &
BRUSSELS CARPETS.
EVER SEEN IN THE FAR EAST
AXMINSTER PARQUET SQUARES,
WOVEN IN ONE PIECE WITHOUT SEAM.
DURING FEBRUARY ALL CARPETS WILL BE MADE AND
FITTED "FREE OF CHARGE."

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 20th December, 1905. [a33]

THE LAHMEYER ELECTRICAL CO., LD.,
LONDON.

THE FELTEN & GUILLAUME-LAHMEYER WERKE
FRANKFURT A/M.
FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION
Apply to—**SIEMSEN & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.** [a46a]

TURKISH CIGARETTES.
JOHN PETRINO & CO.
GRAND FORMAT ... Per Tin of 50 \$1.75
GOLD TIPPED ... " " " 50 1.60
STAR OF INDIA ... " " " 100 2.75
PRINCESS ... " " " 100 2.20
NON PLUS ULTRA ... " " " 100 2.00
DAMAS ... " " " 100 1.75
Telephone No. 75.
SOLE AGENTS—
CALBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1906. [a34]

CHUN SENG.
No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. LATE OF 51, MAIN STREET, YOKOHAMA.
DRAPER & TAILOR, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, & GENERAL OUTFITTER.
ALL NEW GOODS IN STOCK.
A Trial Solicited. Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Inspection Invited.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1905. [a2665]

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
OF
LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.
ESTABLISHED 1815.
For Case.
BRANDY * * * * \$22.50
" * * * * 20.00
" * * * * 16.75
WHISKY, PALL MALL - - - - 20.00
" **JOHN WALKER & SONS'**
OLD HIGHLAND - - - - 12.50
" **C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL**
BLEND - - - - 10.50
PORT WINE, INVALIDS - - - - 20.00
" **DOURO** - - - - 13.75
SHERRY, AMOROSO - - - - 20.00
" **LA TORRE** - - - - 16.00
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M. - - - - 40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO
SIEMSEN & CO.,
HONGKONG AGENTS. [a51a]

PEERLESS SCOTS WHISKIES
HAIG & HAIG, LD., DISTILLERS SINCE 1679.
3 Star, SPECIAL—The finest of all "Fog" WHISKIES at ... \$13.60
5 Star, LIQUEUR—Exquisite, best in the World for Club or Private use at ... \$32.00
Step drinking rank, Smoky Stuff, because "it comes through the SOLE."
Try HAIG & HAIG'S WHISKIES; pure, mellow, matured, non-smoky, delicate flavor.
Once tried, preferred to all others. Sole Agents for Hongkong.
2864 **F. BLACKHEAD & Co**

W. BREWER & CO.
23 & 25, QUEEN'S ROAD.
The Directory and Chronicle for China, Japan, &c., 1906 ... 10.00 and 6.00
They: by Rudyard Kipling, with Illus- trations, ... 4.20
Lloyd's Calendar 1906 ... 0.35
Whitaker's Almanack, 1906.
An Australian Cricketer on Tour, by Javer, with 87 Illustrations from 1 holes ... 2.50
Signalling, How to Learn the Inter- national Code of Signals ... 0.75
Essays on Life Art and Science, by Butler ... 1.75
Royal Academy Lectures 1905 ... 5.25
Lepidus the Centurion, by E. L. Arnold ... 1.50
Vergil: A Tale of the Coming of Christ, by Irving Bacheller; Cloth ... 1.50
My Life: A Record of Events and Opinions, by A. Russell Wallace; 2 vols. ... 8.50
Yacht Architecture, by Dixon Kemp ... 27.00
The Ways of Our Railways, by Grindling International, Civil and Commercial Law, by Mail ... 8.80
Cassell's Physical Educator ... 6.00
New Bab Ballads ... 0.75
NEW EDITIONS SECT'S STAMP ALBUMS, Variety of Prices.
COPYING PRESSES, All Sizes, "Great Variety." SHANNON'S AND AYRES 1906.
TENNIS BALLS.
DRAWING PINS. DIAMOND CEMENT.
Large Stock of ENGLISH MADE ACCOUNT BOOKS.
BOXING GLOVES. COMPENDIUM OF GAMES.
THE POPULAR TERRESTRIAL GLOBE 3.50
A Large Variety of NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES. in all Sizes.
Agent for THE BLICKENSDERFER TYPEWRITER. [a32]

MACKIE'S
WHITE HORSE CELLAR
THE UNRIVALLED SCOTCH WHISKY
\$14.00 PER DOZEN.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.
[a185]

JAPAN COALS.
mitsui BUSSAN KAISHA
(MITSUI & CO.)
HEAD OFFICE—1, SUGA-GUCHI, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH—34, LIME STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.
OTHER BRANCHES
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Canton, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Changhai, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Shimonsaki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kanatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchino, Sasebo, Maiduru, Miike, Hakodate, Taipeh, &c.
Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes)
CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Arsenal and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.
SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Mitsui, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Hondo, Kanada, Fujinuma, Mameda, Manuura, Onoura Otsuji, Sasebata, Tsubakuro, Yoshimoto, Yoshio, Yezukibara, and other Coals.
S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.
112

HIRANO.
THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST.
THE HIRANO MINERAL WATER CO., LD., KOBE.
AGENTS: **F. BLACKHEAD & CO.** [1905]
Hongkong, 16th August, 1905.

JOHN ROBERTS & COMPANY, LTD.
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS.
BOMBAY.
Undertake to Supply a First-class full sized Billiard Table, design No. 1, to following Specifi- cation, viz: on Eight Massive turned Legs, raised panels to Knees, Carved Brackets, Screwed Mouldings, double bolted, best Welsh Slate Bed, extra heavy solid cushion rails fitted with our new low set Express Cushions, patent invisible Pocket Plates, best Whipcord Pockets, Six Chalk Cups, Superfine West of England Cloth, and patent adjusting toes with lever for levelling complete with the following accessories:—
12' Selected Ash Cues
1 Butt Rest with Patent Brass Head.
1 Billiard Rest with Patent Brass Head.
1 Long Butt.
1 Mid Butt.
1 Billiard Marking Board.
1 Dust Cover for Table.
Straightedge and a Circle.
1 Best Spirit Level.
1 Smoothing Iron with Shoes.
1 Wall Cue Rack.
1 Wall Butt Rack.
1 Set Billiard Rules, Framed.
1 Best Billiard Brush.
1 Set "Crystal" or "Bonzone" Bill. Balls.
1 Box Best Cue Tips, Assorted.
1 Cue Tip Fastener with File.
1 Bottle Cue Cement.
1 Box Silk Spots.
2 Dozen Best White Chalk.
Packed and delivered free on Board Hongkong or Shanghai Harbour for the sum of Rs. 1,400 nett.
Illustrated price lists giving prices and particulars of everything pertaining to billiards can be had on application from the Offices of this paper.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1904. [871-1]

KOWLOON HOTEL, KOWLOON.
CABLE ADDRESS:—"CHEF."
DELIGHTFUL SITUATION. UNEXCELLED RESORT FOR TRAVELLERS AND RESIDENTS.
BILLIARDS AND BOWLING. LAWN AND GARDENS.
JAS. W. OSBORNE, PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER. 274

INSURANCE
THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
(ESTABLISHED 1825)
Funds nearly \$11,000,000.
BEFORE insuring elsewhere compare the Standard's rates with those of other Companies.
[a1566-1] **DODWELL & CO., LD.,** Agents.

HOTELS
HONGKONG HOTEL
FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.
Dining accommodation for 500 persons
131 Bedrooms
Elegantly furnished Reception Rooms
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel Residents
Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor
Electric Lighting and Fans
Every Comfort
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms
Ladies' Cloak Rooms
Matron in attendance
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS
H. HAYNES, Manager.
[a40]

KING EDWARD HOTEL.
A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans. (if required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hotel at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the—
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a266]

VICTORIA HOTEL
SHAMSHEN-CANTON.
On the British Concession.

MACAO HOTEL.
MACAO, CHINA.
In the Centre of the Praya Grande.

Both Hotels under experienced European Management.
Every Comfort and Convenience for Residents and Tourists.
WM. FARMER, Proprietor.
[a266]

"BOA VISTA"
(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH CHINA).
MACAO.

HAS been re-opened under European management and most strict supervision as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place. All comforts of a home. A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of a few days' rest and quiet. Comfortable accommodation for travellers paying a visit to the historical and picturesque colony of Macao. Macao is 12 miles south-west of Hongkong One steamer (S.S. Hwangshan), daily to and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from Canton; give easy communication with both these centres. Cable Address—"BOAVISTA." For Terms, apply [a221] **THE MANAGER.**

A SELECT DAY SCHOOL.
THREE University Trained Foreign Teachers and Capable Chinese Teachers. Careful supervision and individual attention assured. Both ENGLISH and CHINESE taught. Special attention given to Con- versational English. Only a limited number can be admitted. School Opens February 19th. Write for catalogue or apply at once to **P. O. LEISER, Head Master,** Chinese Y.M.C.A. 26, Des Vœux Road, Central, Hongkong, 6th February, 1906. [a358]

ASSOCIATION NIGHT SCHOOL.
BUSINESS COURSES A SPECIALITY.
ENGLISH taught in SIX FORMS. Careful inspection of all work.
SIX FOREIGN TEACHERS.
TWO CHINESE TEACHERS.
Opening from 1st March, 1906.
For further information call or write **THE HEAD MASTER,** Chinese Young Men's Christian Association, 26, Des Vœux Road, Central, Hongkong. Hongkong, 15th February, 1906. [a416]

INTIMATION



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS, BLENDERS AND BOTTLERS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

CHAMPAGNE

DE

ST. MARCEAUX

& CO., REIMS.

VIN BRUT: AND VERY DRY.

Per Case 1 doz. Quarts ... \$50.00

Per Case 2 doz. Pints ... \$53.00

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

100

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 17TH, 1906.

The opening of the commercial settlement of Chinanfu on Jan. 10th was remarkable for the reason that it was the first event of the kind that could be called spontaneous. The application to have the place thrown open to foreign trade did not come from any foreigners. This has been regarded as another sign of grace upon the part of China; and the fact that the main street was lighted by electricity for the first time on that day must have appeared to those who depend upon old books like "Chinese Characteristics" for their knowledge of modern China as an incontrovertible evidence that the Empire is keeping step with Japan on the road of progress. The affair did not lack the congratulatory speeches customary on such occasions, and it is of interest to put on record some of the remarks made by the Governor of Shantung. He said the privileges now to be enjoyed by the general public of all nations in perpetuity are the result of long-continued consultations and do not represent a hasty resolve, to which the retort is inevitable, that nothing other than "long continued consultations" could have been expected in such a matter. Foreigners are not disposed to begrudge the Chinese full credit for ample deliberation. His Excellency further said that such commercial settlements were steps in the right direction, with which we can again agree, especially if he was right in saying that this one was indicative of the Chinese Government's "spirit of good-will towards other nations." His remark afterwards, that "the prosperity of the commerce of a nation is always founded on the close friendship of that nation with others," may not

improbably be found useful in the future if, as we suspect, there has been no real effort on either side towards "the sweeping away of mutual distrust." The fact is that His Excellency's enthusiasm was largely inspired by an overwhelming sense of China's magnanimity in this instance—the man's mite of charity, so to speak, loomed large because of its rarity. The benefactors are by no means so certain of their good fortune. They are allowed to reside and trade, but under restrictions and limitations that are unlikely to attract many to the privileges. The terms on which the sites are to be leased are impossible, when compared with conditions at the Treaty Ports; and there are apparently no restrictions at all upon Chinese taxation. The Chinese, in effect, are simply taking a roundabout step in the direction of abolishing extraterritoriality; if the foreigners accept these settlements on the terms offered, the principle is implied at once, and China's agitation to abolish it altogether is strengthened. If they refuse, China has nothing with which to reproach herself, and to future demands can say with a clear conscience that her good-will offerings have been despised and rejected. We would honestly rejoice to know that these speeches were sincere, that China was disposed to a "square deal," and that our scepticism was unjust and undeserved. But things are rarely what they seem in China, and the opening of Chinan, and other places promised to follow, cannot at present be valued at more than their worth.

There were two plague fatalities recorded yesterday, bringing the total to fifteen. A European case is also heard of.

The Garrison Recreation Club publishes a balance sheet showing a deficit of \$85.03.

The Marine gun competition for Sir W. J. Gascoigne's Shield takes place at Takoo next Saturday.

Practically all traces of the decorations in honour of the Royal visitor have been removed now, and the city once more is seen in its normal aspect.

The sale of the race ponies by public roup takes place on Tuesday and Wednesday next, the 20th and 21st inst., by Messrs. Hughes and Hough.

It is announced in the Hongkong Volunteer Orders that no more resignations will be accepted from this date under the present drill season, which ends on the 31st March.

Bishop Weldon, at one time Head Master of Harrow, was to leave London this month for the East. His Lordship had booked to Hongkong. Bishop and Mrs. Hoare are travelling by the same steamer.

Messrs. Erich Georg & Co. have received a telegram from Shanghai saying that "Lang-kang" are to pay an interim dividend of Tls. 7.50 per share on account of the current year. This will be payable on March 15th.

The opening ceremony at the office of the Resident-General in Korea was held on the morning of the 1st instant. All the officials of the Residency-General, attended and General Hasegawa, Acting Resident-General, in a brief address requested the officials to be diligent in their duties. Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Minister, and Mr. Tsuruoka responded. The health of the Emperor was then toasted and "Banzai" given. The whole ceremony was very simple.

The Chinese Drapers' Guild in Fennang has sent out a notification enjoining members to refrain from buying American goods. The Chinese drapers are obeying the injunction, and American cloth goods are accordingly being strictly boycotted. In view of this action on the part of the guild, three European firms in Fennang have issued circulars stating that they have no American cloth fabrics in stock, and that they have no dealings with American firms.

The members of the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association are notified that Mr. A. Denison has signified his intention of presenting a Cup to the member who puts in the best net card (excluding handicap) in the competition for the Governor's 1906 Cup. No match rifle, or rifles or sights of a different style to those provided by the association to be used. The King's Park Range, 200 yards, will be available for practice shooting on February 17th, 18th, 24th, and 25th. Members may shoot for the 1905 Governor's Cup and 1906 Governor's Cup on any of these dates, but the shoots must be separate.

On Thursday a coolie boat, with a crew of six on board, turned turtle off Tsim-tse-tai Point, when struck by a sudden gust of wind. The occupants were thrown into the water and not till some time afterwards was it discovered that a six-year-old girl was missing. The others swam ashore.

The full account of the proceedings in connection with the visit of H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, as well as the full report of the Race Meeting, will be reproduced in the Hongkong Weekly Press, which will be published on Tuesday morning in time for dispatch to Europe by the French mail.

The following have been selected to play for the Hongkong Football Club in the Rugby match against United Services to-day (Saturday), kick-off at 4.45 p.m. The Club will play in colours: F. C. Kennedy; W. E. Lockie, T. E. Pearce, A. O. Long and W. J. Daniel; R. J. Blackburn and H. W. Pedley; H. W. Lester, F. C. Hall, A. Boyd, J. C. Steen, H. F. Hickman, J. Kanon, S. C. Vickers and H. F. Chard.

The weekly column of facetious notes in the Japan Chronicle includes the following reference to Hongkong—I observe with intense satisfaction that a liberal application of soap and water, with a little dynamite, has resulted in the re-discovery of a statue of some celebrity at Hongkong. There is a sort of spring-cleaning going on there, dear reader, and the inhabitants of the (very nearly) premier port of the world are daily amazed at the discoveries made during the process. Over the portals of the post-office there was once to be seen a motto of the kind one expects to find in the abdominal region of a Christmas cracker. If I remember aright, it was thus: "As cold water to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country." The unsparing hand of lime and grime—has almost obliterated this interesting proposition, which is reminiscent of our school-days and Euclid. Probably the cold water has been in such great demand for the thirty souls in Hongkong that none could be spared for washing the face of the post-office.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Feb. 15th.

VICEROY SHUM'S CRITICS. It is reported that Viceroy Chou Fa has deputed Tam Kai-yu (Grain Commissioner) and Shum Wan-hing (expectant Taoist) to investigate the railway trouble. The former is the brother of Tam Kai-sui (expectant Prefect) who was cashiered some time ago by Viceroy Shum, owing to the discovery of a deficit in his accounts when he was in charge of the sale of official titles. The other deputy is a brother of Shum Yu-hing, the present Provincial Judge in Canton.

THE CANTON RIVER BARRIERS. Viceroy Shum has received a dispatch from the Wai-wu referring to the removal of the fire barriers in the Canton River. A reply has been sent to the Wai-wu stating that the Commissioner of Customs has been instructed to take the matter in hand. The cost of the removal is estimated at about Tls. 136,900.

EDUCATIONAL. Last year Viceroy Shum recommended the appointment of Yiu Tai-wing (a subordinate official of the Board of Punishments) to take up the management of educational affairs in Kwangtung and Kwangsi. On January 24th a reply was received sanctioning the appointment. It is said that this official is a very learned man, that he knows foreign and Chinese literature well, and understands the management of educational establishments.

CHANG CHIH-TUNG TO SUPERSEDE SHUM. A few days ago some of the gentry received letters from Peking stating that the Princes and the Ministers of the Central Government held a meeting to discuss the matter of the disagreement between Viceroy Shum and the gentry and merchants of Kwangtung. At the meeting it was decided to memorialize the Throne to recommend the removal of Viceroy Shum and to send Viceroy Chang Chih-tung to take his place, as he has already been in this province and is well liked by the people, who submit to him with pleasure.

LAI KWAI-PEI. As Lai Kwai-pei is a native of Shun-Tak, a meeting was held in the Ming-Lung-Tong in Shun-Tak to elect delegates to proceed to Canton to enquire after their fellow-citizens' health. Over ten thousand people attended the meeting. About \$100,000 were subscribed for railway shares at the same meeting.

PREPARED OPIUM TAX. It is reported that H. B. M.'s Consul-General has sent a dispatch to Viceroy Shum requesting him to delay operations in connection with enforcing the new increase in the prepared opium tax. The Consul also called the Viceroy's attention to an arrangement made with his predecessor, the late Viceroy Tak Son, that any increase of the opium tax must first be discussed between H. B. M.'s Minister and the Wai-wu in Peking and must be sanctioned by mutual consent. The Viceroy's attention is also drawn to the cancellation of the increased tax on crude opium on the 28th day of Kwong Hui, and that no matter under what name the tax is to operate it was in contravention of the Chefoo Convention.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The following cases are set down for trial at the Criminal Sessions which open on Monday:

1. Shun Tim, for armed robbery.
2. U Pan, charged under the Bankruptcy Ordinance.
3. Chan Kam, Wong Ping, Ho Ah-wong, for murder.
4. Chan Yeung, Chan Shui-ngan, Wong Lai-ku, for armed robbery.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

FATAL DELUGE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

LONDON, February 16th.

Earthquakes caused tidal waves which have devastated two hundred miles of Colombia, destroying many towns, and drowning thousands of people.

GERMAN SHIPPING DISASTER.

LONDON, February 16th.

The German steamer *Neptune* has foundered in the North Sea; forty-six lives were lost.

THE CANTON PATRIOT RELEASED.

Canton, Feb. 16th.

Lai Kwai-pui, the representative of the 72 guilds of Canton, was released from prison this afternoon by Imperial Edict.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

THE REINFORCEMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES.

LONDON, February 14th.

The *Washington Post* continues to urge Secretary Taft to take military precautions in preparation for any emergency; some troops are already on the way to the Philippines.

THE SPEAKER.

LONDON, February 14th.

The Right Hon. J. W. Lowther has been elected Speaker of the House of Commons.

THE REPORTED ANTI-FOREIGN FEELING IN CHINA.

LONDON, February 14th.

The authorities in London and Peking do not anticipate any serious anti-foreign outbreak in China in spite of the fears in the United States.

THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

LONDON, February 14th.

President Roosevelt has appealed to Americans to contribute to the relief of the famine in the great and friendly nation of Japan.

THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

LONDON, February 14th.

The conference at Algiers has been continued by the discussion of the regulation and suppression of contraband.

THE HONGKONG LOAN.

LONDON, February 14th.

The Hongkong 3½ per cent. loan for £1,100,000 has been issued at 99.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, February 14th.

A band of armed men with revolvers made an attack on the Savings Bank in St. Petersburg in daylight; the police drove them off after severe fighting, during which several were killed.

The Polish revolutionaries announce that they have abandoned political strikes, and that they will resort henceforth to bombs; the Governor of Odessa has notified that the possessors of bombs and explosives, or their accomplices, will be executed without a trial.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE BALL.

His Excellency the Governor's dance, which was postponed from Thursday, February 1st, will take place on Thursday, February 22nd.

"PRINCESS TOTO."

"Even better than the first night" was the verdict pronounced on last night's performance of "Princess Toto." It was enjoyed by a large audience who were not slow to show their appreciation of the brilliant work of the chorus and of the principals. The company responded promptly to the baton of Mr. Denman Fuller and gave a finished rendering of the various concerted pieces. Mrs. Clark scored another success in the title rôle, Miss Humphreys gained popular favours as Jelly, Miss Cohen added to the excellent impression she has already created, while Miss E. Rowe's dancing was rewarded with well-earned applause. Mr. W. M. Stewart, Mr. H. M. Kendall, Mr. G. Grimbale, Mr. M. S. Northcote, Dr. Horley and Mr. E. S. Carruthers acquitted themselves with distinction, the Indian quartette, in which the first four mentioned gentlemen figure, being responsible for considerable mirth by their antics. Encores were numerous, and it was midnight ere the curtain fell on the last act.

POLICE COURT.

Friday, February 16th.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

STEALING A BLANKET.

An old offender was charged with stealing a blanket from a shop at Aberdeen.

He admitted the charge, but being a British subject his Worship could not banish him, so sentenced him to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A CHINESE AMBASSADOR.

A native was charged with being a rogue and a vagabond.

Inspector Collett informed his Worship that defendant was slightly deranged. Previously he was before the Court on a similar charge, when he consented to go to Canton if dismissed. He was then despatched to the Chinese city, but on returning was again arrested. He called himself "the Chinese Ambassador to America," and was generally known among the Chinese as the American Consul.

The case was remanded for a week.

FAILING TO REGISTER.

The Deputy Registrar General proceeded against Mrs. Blason on summons for failing to register within a period of twelve months the birth of a male child.

Defendant admitted the charge, saying that she did not know the law.

She was ordered to pay a fine of \$10.

REFUSING TO STOP.

The coxswain of the steam launch *Yee Fat* was proceeded against for refusing to stop when hailed by a police pinnace in the harbour on Wednesday.

Mr. R. A. Harding represented the defendant.

Constable Robson, sworn, said that on the day in question he saw the defendant's launch steaming from west to east. Considering she was overcrowded he called upon her to stop by blowing his whistle four times, which was the recognised signal. Witness was about 120 yards distant from defendant's launch, and a line of junks divided them. When the *Yee Fat* did not cease down, witness increased his speed, and again blew four blasts on his whistle. In all he hailed her four times to stop, and the defendant must have seen and heard the signal from the police pinnace.

Mr. Harding contended that the section under which the charge was brought did not empower a police constable to hail a vessel to stop.

Inspector Langley referred his Worship to section 8 of Ordinance 5 of 1905, after reading which the Magistrate said he could not uphold Mr. Harding's point.

After further evidence had been heard, a fine of \$50 was inflicted.

A SIMILAR CASE.

The coxswain of the steam launch *Li To* appeared before his Worship on a like charge. Similar evidence was adduced, and the defendant was also ordered to pay a fine of \$50.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

Cheung Kam-shing, boarding-house keeper, was charged with unlawfully and by means of a certain false pretence, attempting to obtain from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. the sum of \$312 on the harbour on the 31st instant.

Mr. H. W. Lecker (of Messrs. Dawson, Looker and Dawson) presented, and Mr. O. D. Thomson appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Lecker said he did not propose to proceed on the present charge, as he would probably not be able to obtain sufficient evidence to substantiate it. He wished to alter the charge to that of aiding and abetting seamen to go on board without permission, with a view to committing a misdemeanour.

Mr. Thomson was not prepared to meet the new charge at a moment's notice.

His Worship suggested that the charge should be withdrawn, and a fresh one preferred against the defendant.

This was agreed to, and the case was adjourned, the defendant being admitted to bail in the sum of \$20.

BEFORE MR. C. D. MELBOURNE (SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

UTTERING COUNTERFEIT COIN.

Tang Sam was charged with uttering counterfeit coin.

Inspector Collett stated that the defendant went to a shop at Queen's Road West and pawned a jacket for 40 cents. He received the money and a pawn ticket, went into the street, and shortly afterwards returned to the shop to call the accountant that he had been handed a 20 cent piece. The accountant denied this, and, noticing that the 20 cent piece produced by the defendant was unlike those he handed him, called in a constable who was passing at the time. The constable on searching the defendant found other spurious coins to the amount of 50 cents in his possession, and thereupon arrested him.

After hearing the evidence, his Worship sentenced the defendant to seven days' imprisonment with hard labour and six hours' exposure in the stocks.

LEAGUE TABLE.

CLUBS.	MATCHES.				Points.
	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	
Craigengower	14	7	4	3	24
R. G. A.	10	6	2	2	20
Kowloon	8	6	1	1	19
H.K.C.C.	12	5	6	1	16
Army	10	5	5	0	15
Civil Service	11	5	4	2	17
H.K. Police	10	4	4	2	14
R. E.	13	0	12	1	1

3 points = a win.
1 point = a draw.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. & O. str. *Doric*, which left here on the 15th Jan., arrived at San Francisco, her destination, on the 14th inst.

The I.G.M. str. *Bayera*, carrying the German mails with dates from Berlin of the 3rd ult., will leave Colombo on the 26th inst. (being delayed for 4 days owing to late arrival).

The M.M. str. *Sakale* left Shanghai yesterday afternoon, and is due here to-morrow, at 5 p.m.

The str. *Radnorshire* left Singapore on Wednesday, the 14th inst., and is due here on or about Wednesday, the 21st inst.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

This Company hold an extraordinary general meeting at its registered offices, Queen's Buildings, at noon yesterday. Mr. H. A. W. Shale was in the chair, and there were also present—Messrs. A. Haupt, R. Goetz, A. R. Linton, C. H. Lenzmann (directors), J. Whitall (secretary), A. H. Ough, W. J. Saunders, A. B. Rouss, G. de Champeaux, C. A. da Cruz and C. M. C. Burnie.

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen,—I have very little to say in connection with the two resolutions to-day submitted for your consideration. In regard to the first, our recently completed association with the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., makes it advisable that we alter our articles of association to enable us to close our annual accounts concurrently with theirs. The second resolution provides the necessary authority to issue a balance sheet for the period of eight months intervening between the last issued balance sheet and that which would be called for under the articles when altered as proposed. I have little doubt that they will both receive your sanction. If these resolutions are passed, and duly confirmed at a subsequent meeting to be convened, it is our intention to hold our next annual meeting some time in April, when accounts to December 31st last will then be presented, and to our late shareholders who have accepted the offer of the Union Insurance Society of Canton these will serve as a record of the Company's assets. If no shareholder desires more information in regard to these resolutions, I will proceed to move their adoption.

No further information being sought, the CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the first resolution, which read:—

"That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in the following manner:—

The following article shall be substituted for article 130, namely: 130. The Board, through its Secretary, shall make Yearly Statements of the Accounts of the Company from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, in each and every year, which shall be duly audited and presented to the shareholders, at each of the ordinary meetings of the Company, together with a report on the general position of the company."

Mr. OUGH seconded, and the proposition was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN then moved that the second resolution be adopted. It read:—

"That the Board, through its Secretary, shall make a Statement of the Accounts of the company as from the 1st day of May, 1905, to the 31st day of December, 1905, which shall be duly audited and presented to the shareholders at the next ordinary meeting of the Company to be held during 1906, and that, inasmuch as the accounts of the Company have already been audited and presented to the shareholders at the 30th April, 1906, no further or other statements of the accounts of the Company for the year 1905 shall be called for, or presented to, the shareholders in respect of article 130 as this day substituted."

Mr. DE CHAMPEAUX seconded, and the motion was carried.

The CHAIRMAN—A confirmatory meeting will be convened on Saturday, March 10th.

DENGUE FEVER.

AND OTHER TROPICAL DISEASES.

"What is dengue fever?" With regard to this question, it may be said that dengue is a highly infectious disease, peculiar to tropical and sub-tropical countries which sometimes during warm weather extends into more temperate latitudes. Its onset is sudden, commencing usually from three to five days after being exposed to infection. During this interval, called the incubation period, the patient may feel out of sorts, with more or less pain in one or more of his joints. When the attack comes on, there is a rapid rise of temperature to 103 deg., or higher, with great prostration and excruciating pains in the eyeballs, back of the head, loins, and limbs, which pains are much aggravated by movement. The face is usually bloated and swollen, the eyes are often of a deep purple colour. The throat and mouth may be congested and sore, and there is usually great depression of the stomach, and severe vomiting.

These symptoms remain for two or three days, with greater or less severity, and then subside; and for the time being the patient, although feeling weak, may be well enough to get about, and even to attend to his business; but all is not over yet. After an interval of three or four days of comparative comfort, a second attack of fever, with the old pains, comes on, this time accompanied by a characteristic rash, which commences in the hands and arms, and spreads over the body. The rash is somewhat similar to measles in appearance, and, like measles, fades away on a few days, and is followed by peeling of the skin, accompanied often by intense itching. Recovery is usually rapid; but pains similar to rheumatism are often felt in one or more joints for weeks, or even months, after the attack.

Though one attack confers immunity to a certain extent, one or more relapses are not uncommon. Dengue is highly infectious, and spreads rapidly through a community when it makes its appearance. The mode of infection is uncertain; but there is a certain amount of evidence to show that it may be spread by mosquitoes. Dr. Graham, of Beyrout, in Syria, conveyed some mosquitoes that he had allowed to feed on infected patients into a district free from the disease and watched the symptoms develop in two healthy young men, who allowed themselves to be bitten.

Owing to its highly infectious nature, any preventive measures are likely to be useless. Being about as infectious as measles, it can be readily understood that any attempts to suppress it would be futile. Warm weather appears to be necessary for its propagation. It is a comfort to know that, notwithstanding the severity of the symptoms, the mortality is low, much lower than influenza, which disease it resembles to a certain extent in its earlier stage. It usually affects low-lying countries and the sea coast, and, as a rule, elevated places enjoy a relative immunity. Speaking generally, the epidemic is worst more thickly populated centres.

SOLDIER AND DIPLOMATIST.

General Sir Andrew Clarke, by Col. R. H. Vetch, London: John Murray, Hongkong: Kelly & Walsh.

The biography of General Sir Andrew Clarke, G.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., compiled by Colonel R. H. Vetch, constitutes the latest addition to Mr. Murray's Imperial Library of Standard Works. The volume has special interest for readers in this part of the world, for many of the older residents will remember the fame acquired by the General, as the Governor of the Straits Settlements, who prepared the way by his tact and diplomacy for the federation of the Malay States. Nor will they forget his successful Mission to Siam in 1875 when the General effected a reconciliation between the first and second Kings, an achievement which made possible that progress and development which have since marked the history of Siam.

Sir Andrew was of Scottish descent, and his selection of a career was doubtless influenced by family history and associations. His father was in the Army and at one time Governor of Western Australia. When the subject of this memoir had left the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich and obtained a commission in the Royal Engineers he applied for service in Australia or Van Diemen's Land. As Lieutenant Clarke he was given the command of a small detachment of Royal Sappers and Miners for service in Van Diemen's Land. From there he went to New Zealand, but later returned to Van Diemen's Land as Private Secretary to Mr. William Denison, Governor of the Colony, for whom he conceived the highest respect as an official and the most sincere regard as a friend. After some years spent in this capacity he accepted an appointment as Surveyor General of Victoria, with a seat in the Legislative Council, and became a commanding personality in the politics of the country. He returned home at the end of five years in the hope of getting the government of Moreton Bay, but was unsuccessful, and rejoined his regiment, being shortly afterwards sent to the Gold Coast on military service, with the local rank of major. On his return home he acted temporarily as Agent General for Victoria, and in 1864 received the important appointment of Director of Works at the Admiralty, which he held for nine years and achieved distinction by his engineering talent and skill, and his ability as an administrative officer.

He resigned the appointment to accept the Governorship of the Straits Settlements. Though he retained this appointment only eighteen months, Sir Andrew left his name indelibly written in the history of the Colony, and his biographer says in the preface that towards the end of his life his work in the Malay Peninsula "is too little known because the fruits were reaped in after years"—says Sir Andrew the most satisfaction. "We cannot do better than refer the reader to this biography for a succinct account of this work whereby the Malay States were brought within the sphere of British influence. Not many years ago—Sir Andrew read before the London Chamber of Commerce a paper on "The Economic Development of the Malay Peninsula," a copy of which he sent to Colonel John Hay, then the United States Ambassador in London, and suggested a scheme for the pacification of the Philippine Islands on the basis of what he had done in the Malay Peninsula in 1874. In acknowledging the receipt of the pamphlet Colonel Hay wrote: "I have as yet no idea of the ultimate intention of my government in the matter of the Philippines; but I cannot help wishing we had at our disposition a few men of wisdom and experience equal to yours." Sir Andrew, we are told, developed his scheme for the Philippines in a long letter to an American gentleman, Mr. F. B. Forbes, who took a great interest in the subject, and brought the letter to the notice of the United States Government. It was printed as a White Paper by order of the Senate.

A brief allusion has already been made to Sir Andrew's mediation in a dispute between the two Kings in Siam. It remained to the last an article of faith with Sir Andrew that a great opportunity of increasing British influence in Siam was lost in 1874 by the apathy of the British Government. Shortly after his arrival at Singapore Sir Andrew sent a mission to represent him at the coronation of His Majesty Chulalongkorn, the present King of Siam, and on the return of the mission some friendly correspondence passed between the King and the Governor. In one letter the King of Siam wrote: "Only by the support of a powerful country can a weak one be rapidly developed, and therefore, we beg your Excellency, appointing by H. M. Queen Victoria to govern a British Colony which is very close to Siam, will suggest and advise us as to whatever is likely rapidly and largely to develop our resources." In spite of Sir Andrew's representation to the Foreign Office, the overtures of the King of Siam were ignored "with the consequence that France gained a political position that has proved dangerous to the independence of Siam and inimical to the influence of Great Britain."

The matter which some months later took Sir Andrew to Bangkok was an appeal from the present King to mediate in a dispute between himself and the second King, who had taken refuge in the British Consulate, as serious trouble was threatening. Ostensibly the dispute had reference to the proportions of the second King's guard and revenues. Sir Andrew found that "the whole atmosphere was impregnated with the belief that King Chulalongkorn was too inexperienced and too feeble in health to carry out the good intentions he might have, and that the second King was the coming man." Sir Andrew decided that the natural and proper solution of the difficulty was to place the authority of the first King as the supreme ruler beyond question. He was quick to perceive that what was really at the

bottom of all the trouble was the second King's disapproval of the first King's efforts to reform and change old customs and usages. By dint of great patience and consummate tact Sir Andrew succeeded in effecting a reconciliation and restoring public confidence, and throughout his life a personal friendship existed between Sir Andrew and the King. Sir Andrew revisited Siam in 1883 on behalf of a railway enterprise. At the interview with the King His Majesty, the biographer tells us, declared himself strongly in favour of railways, but expressed some apprehension as to the consequences of entrusting the work to English companies. The King asked Sir Andrew if he would himself undertake the task of railway construction in the Kingdom as head of the Siam railway department. This Sir Andrew was unable to do, although many years afterward he used to say he regretted that he had not accepted the offer. After a two months' stay in Siam Sir Andrew obtained the concession he came for.

One other interesting fact might be mentioned in connection with Sir Andrew's tenure of the post of Governor of the Straits Settlements. It appears that a favourable opportunity then presented itself for the arbitration and settlement of the dispute between the Dutch and the Acehines, and that the friendly offices of Great Britain as peacemaker would have been very acceptable to both sides. There was, however, a very considerable disinclination on the part of the Foreign Office to take any step or incur any risk, and the war has been in progress for more than thirty years.

The account of Sir Andrew Clarke's career subsequent to his resignation of the Governorship of the Straits Settlements is equally full of interest. He became successively Member of Council of the Viceroy of India, Commander of the School of Military Engineering at Chatham, and afterwards Inspector General of Fortifications. The life-story of Sir Andrew Clarke is a marvellously interesting one, and excellently told, but we can only afford further space for the reference the book contains to Hongkong. Soon after his appointment as Inspector-General of Fortifications, Sir Andrew took up the matter of the defences of the coaling stations, and in this connection Sir George Bowen, while Governor of Hongkong, wrote him a letter from which the following extract is published:—

"Many thanks for your exertions to procure some additions to the so-called defences of the East. We have been practically at the mercy of the French Admiral, who has been here for the last seven months with a powerful squadron, with which he could any day during the prolonged absence of our Admiral in Japan have landed 3,000 troops from Tongking and quietly taken possession. Our garrison consists of only about 600 effective English soldiers, and there are only four open batteries into which anyone can march from the rear. As a French, German and Russian Officer have said to me, if either of their nations seized Hongkong, they would put 3,000 troops into it and make it a real Gibraltar."

We need scarcely add the remark that since those days the defences of Hongkong have been greatly strengthened, and it would not now be so easy a matter for any other Power to take possession of the Colony as it was then, and for some years later.

We have only to add that the book contains two coloured maps of the Malay Peninsula, showing the extent of British influence there in the early 'Seventies and its extent to-day. The book also has several illustrations including a view of Government House, Singapore, one of the Monument which commemorates the Perak War, and a photographic reproduction of the bronze bust of Sir Andrew Clarke at Singapore, as well as the excellent photograph of the distinguished officer forming the frontispiece of the book.

A MODERN MIRACLE.

There be yet some who assert that the age of miracles is passed, and I am pleased to be able to record—on the authority of the eminent missionary and revivalist, Mr. Alexander, of Torrey and Alexander, Unlimited—an authentic instance of a miracle worked in reference to a suit of clothes. Says Mr. Alexander:—

"I prayed the Lord that He would help me choose a good suit of clothes, and lead me to the right pattern. I was asking Him to take the lead in the least little detail of my every-day life as I had never done before. We went through the rolls of cloth, and of course, my eye settled on the best roll in the lot. I inquired its price. The tailor said, 'A suit in that cloth would be \$49.' I said, 'Then it's no use talking about that one.' We went along, and each piece of cloth seemed to be unsuitable, and finally the man turned to me and said, 'You like that first piece better than any, don't you?' I said, 'Yes.' 'Well,' he said, 'there was a man came in here and had a suit made of that cloth, but it didn't quite fit him, and he was not pleased with it. It is a new suit—never been worn. If it should fit you, I will let you have it for \$18.' We tried it on, and it fitted me exactly, with the exception that the trousers had to be shortened a little; so I had \$2 left for ties and collars. Thus I learned a lesson that I have never forgotten—that God answers prayers for temporal things as well as for things spiritual. Now, dearly beloved, I do not propose to weary you with a discourse on this very touching story. I feel that any words of mine will fail to add force to this simple tale. Yet I should like to ask why the poor missionary's eyes, 'of course,' settled on the best cloth? and, as the legs of the trousers were too long for the legs of the missionary, why were not the reverend gentleman's legs miraculously lengthened to fit them, instead of resorting to the more matter-of-fact method of taking in the reef of the legs of the pants? Mr. Alexander should have had more faith, and then the miracle would have been nicely finished off. As it is, the story is crude.—'F.A.G.' in Japan Chronicle."

"What is a K.C.?" asked an American attorney at Shanghai examining Mr. C. R. Scott, manager of the International Banking Corporation, who had mentioned the name of

PARIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Jan. 12th.

THE MOROCCO TROUBLE.

The preparations made by France at the for the coming Algerian conference are complete. Sino Russia and Great Britain have promised to support energetically the action of the French delegates on all the points raised. Frenchmen have ceased to display timidity, or fear any hostile attitude on the part of Germany. France maintains that she is the only power which has a striking force at hand whenever the necessity for coercion should arise. She wishes, above all things, that the World act the part of the jury, which it will do. France, which is on the right side, is desirous that the troublesome question be settled once and for all. Bind us down by restrictions which safeguard the interests of other Powers, but let us apply the remedies for which we are specially equipped, and for which we have special rights. This policy duty is precisely what Germany objects to—hence the some difference between the two countries. Though the relations between France and Germany are somewhat strained, in consequence of the Morocco dispute, war is quite out of the question. A conflict between the two nations is not only considered as being improbable, and undesirable, but quite beyond the bounds of either logical or moral justification. We have the Kaiser's word that the whole affair will be conducted strictly on pacific lines; as far as His Majesty is concerned, he has certainly done all he could to avoid possible friction. The fact is, Germany, after finding out her mistake by interfering with what did not concern her, and by making matters worse in not exercising more judgment, and sending her Emperor to Tangiers, has been trying very hard ever since to repair her mistake. Endless excuses were made in the hope that she would regain the goodwill of the Powers; but she had not fallen back upon unfounded accusations, such as misrepresenting France, and charging the latter with a desire to act in Morocco as the mandatory of Europe, the world would not have been down so much on her. Germany further added to her troubles by foolishly speaking as though she were the authorised mouthpiece of the Powers, whereas she was only representing, and speaking individually. Everyone sincerely hopes that German policy at the conference will be directed rather to obtaining a settlement in concert with other Powers, than to accentuating differences and leaving dangerous questions still open. The best way in which Germany can convince the world—and France in particular—that she loves peace, and intends to maintain it at all costs, is by settling the pending dispute in a frank and firm manner, thus showing her good sense. France, however, no ill-feeling against her old enemy, even though she has been most unjustly treated in Morocco. Did not the late Prince Bismarck in 1880 declare in a dispatch that "Germany had no interest in Morocco?" Prince Billow seems to have overlooked this document. Things still remain the same in North Africa, so far as Germany is concerned.

MOTOR BOOTS.

The "motorboot," as invented by M. Constantin, of Paris, has to all appearance come to stay judging by the astonishing progress which the outfit of the flying-boat has made during the last fortnight. To be able to travel on foot at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour is indeed a great consideration—especially to business people, though time is not money in France. The new departure in footwear is singular, and is looked upon by some as the advance guard to the "human-wings"—an invention which a French scientist has promised as since nearly twelve months, but which has not yet made its appearance. Each motorboot is driven by a 12 h.p. motor; it is possible to accelerate the speed from six up to thirty-six miles an hour. This is certainly revolutionising walking with a vengeance. These motor boots are fifteen inches long and broad in proportion. The wheels, of which there are four on each boot, are eight inches in diameter, and are fitted with solid tyres. Accumulators are carried in a belt connected by fine wires with the motors. The boots weigh about 16 lbs., but weight does not matter (happily) as the feet are never lifted. The price of the motorboots is 500 francs the pair—a mere trifle, provided one has plenty of money to throw away. They answer the same purpose almost as a motor-car, and have the advantage of costing less.

FRENCH DIPLOMATIC DRESS.

A witty and patriotic tailor of Paris who is anxious to supply "a long felt want, so far as the Republic is concerned, has just completed three different suits. The one in white cloth with a cocked hat and plumes is intended for M. Loubet or his successor, the blue one is for the President of the Senate, and the third one for the President of the Chamber of Deputies. A green one is nearly finished, which the patriotic tailor hopes some day will be worn by the President of the Academy of Sciences. The idea is not new, as when the late M. Felix Faure was President of the Republic, he felt somewhat inclined to sanction the wearing of such tricolour costumes. The time is not ripe for a change of colour in dress, so far as the French official world is concerned; not is there likely to be any new departure from the stereotyped evening dress and frock coats now worn.

INTERESTING BANKING CASE.

At the American Consular Court at Shanghai, Edwin H. Lamme sued the International Banking Corporation and the American Commercial Coy. for \$2,100 and an interest. The facts of the case can be read later. The testimony of Mr. C. R. Scott, bank manager, which was thus reported:—

Chas. R. Scott, who, sworn, said he was manager of the International Banking Corporation. He was manager of the branch at Hongkong when the certificate in question was issued, it being marked "not transferable."

Mr. Fessenden asked the witness what was the Bank's intention in marking the document "not transferable?"

Mr. Lamme objected to such questioning. This matter was not in issue at all. The question was whether or not this money was payable to Counsel's client. They could not raise any question about that now as His Honour had already given judgment that the bank was liable to repay that money to the American Commercial Company.

Mr. Fessenden claimed the right to examine the manager of the bank who issued the receipt and knew all about it.

His Honour said if he held with Mr. Fessenden's contention, it would practically amount to a refusal of himself. He went fully into the question and he satisfied himself upon the law and the facts of the case and he simply could not allow his judgment to be attacked.

Answering Mr. Fessenden, witness related the relations of his bank with the American Commercial Company. Mr. Edwards went to the bank one day along with a Chinaman who, he said, was to be their comprador and who was to be bonded for him until the company would exist in \$3,000—\$2,000 in cash and \$1,000 in a personal bond. As regards the \$2,000 he asked that this be accepted as a fixed deposit, so witness gave him a special rate of interest, 7 1/2 per cent. He said he had no legal document in connection with the company's agreement and witness told him he ought to have something to show in what name the deposit was to be made. He said that the comprador was quite willing to have the money put in the name of the company, and this the comprador verified. Witness had taken the opinion of Counsel (Mr. Pollock) on the matter who told him that he would give him a justified in accepting anything in Hongkong calling themselves managing director. On it was understood that the money could be withdrawn upon Counsel being satisfied as to the papers, they gave a fixed deposit for one year. It was given in the ordinary form, being marked "not transferable" and the document was issued by them as to be under English law. The words "not transferable" meant that they had nothing to do with a third party, they were only to deal with the person who deposited the money and was repayable only to that person.

Mr. Fessenden remarked that up to now the defendant bank had never had an opportunity to state their side of the case.

Mr. Scott, proceeding, said that they afterwards received a garnishes order through the Court on this deposit which was issued through a firm of lawyers. Mr. Edwards went to witness as soon as the deposit was withdrawn and witness said he would give up the money on his production of satisfactory papers. He produced papers and they were not sufficient to pay the money, and that was how the matter stood at the present moment.

His Honour—In what respect were they deficient? We required certain documents from the head office of the company. The company was said to have been registered in some State in America and we had no authority from the directors of the company to accept any signature or authority to act for the company in any way. Nothing was produced as sufficiently satisfactory to meet the Hongkong law. Witness further said that in the event of Mr. Edwards having been called away or removed quickly the bank would have had to hold the money for a proper constituted authority, it would have remained in the bank until it was properly claimed.

His Honour—Supposing it had never been claimed? The money would have remained as undrawn balances.

Cross-examination by Mr. Lamme—Did you tell Genl. Bragg that you would not obey the decision of this Court? I told him we would be very pleased to pay it if our Counsel allowed us to pay it. I sent it to our Counsel and he gave it as his ruling that under the Hongkong law I could not pay the money.

Supposing I were to pay this money and be asked by you to come and say "what do you mean by paying with that money?" I should have to pay the money a second time.

Did General Bragg tell you he had an assignment that was a complete protection in this Court?—Yes, he told me that; but Mr. Pollock, K.C., informed me that that was not law.

What is K.C.?—King's Counsel, and he told you that that was not law, and you took his opinion?—Yes.

The witness asked you, suppose all the directors were dead, it would enable you to keep that money?—That I could not tell you for certain.

By His Honour—The International Banking Corporation is an American Corporation?—Yes. I don't imagine that you intend to claim by reason of the fact that your branch is located in Hongkong that you are only subject to American law?—We are only subject to British law in Hongkong, the same as in Japan; we are under the Japanese law and not under American law.

How about a suit of an American, supposing here in Shanghai. Supposing the man Edwards had deposited money there, do you contend that he cannot be sued here in Shanghai for that money?—Yes, sir.

In other words that the man would have to go to Hongkong and under English law?—Yes. How is it in the case of Ollum that you sue him in Canton. We were under American law in Canton like we are here in Shanghai. I don't think that Mr. Scott has made it quite clear that under the jurisdiction of that branch the International bank should not petition as well in one place as another?

Witness—That was a case where Mr. Scott's Counsel will answer that question. His Honour—May I simply wanted to get Mr. Scott's view as to what bearing it had in the past. (To witness) Why, Mr. Scott, is it necessary from your view that a document as to American papers should be verified by the British Consul?—That was the opinion of our Counsel in Hongkong.

Do you mean to say that to establish the authenticity of an American officer you have to have a certificate by the British Consul?—I cannot tell you. That was the reply given by our Counsel.

That would imply that the International Bank at Hongkong was subject to British jurisdiction?—I tell you what I think will prove to you that our Counsel in Hongkong had to obtain power of attorney issued by our head office in favour of himself to act in Hongkong and had to be sent and verified by the British Consul in New York.

LONG HING & CO.

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS CAMERAS, NO. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

N. & G. SPECIAL B. & PLATE CAMERA. Fitted with ZEISS "PROTAR" Lens, Yellow Screen, and Leather Case	\$300.00
N. & G. "NYDIA" POCKET CAMERA, & PLATE. Fitted with ROSS Homocentric Lens and Leather Case	135.00
ROSS FOCAL PLANE CAMERA & PLATE, with 3 Dark Slides and Leather Case	140.00
No. 3A. FOLDING POCKET KODAK, with B. & L. PLASTIGMAT Lens	150.00
" 4. SCREEN FOCUS " " GOERZ Lens	140.00
" 4. CARTRIDGE " " " "	135.00
" 3A. FOLDING POCKET " " " "	135.00
" 3 " " " " " "	120.00

JUST LANDED.

GUICHARD POTHERET & FILS.

SPARKLING RED BURGUNDY.

PER CASE 12 BOTTLES	\$32.00
" 24 BOTTLES	\$34.00

SOLE AGENTS.

H. PRICE & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

[36]

Who demanded that?—Our attorneys in New York. Attached to that power of attorney there was a verification from the British Consul. Are not these simply some question of arbitrary rules?—No.

Is not it simply a question of arbitrary requirement?—I cannot answer that, but I think it was purely and simply law. I want to know whether there was a special regulation in Hongkong?—I don't think so.

PROBLEM OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

THE PRINCIPAL GIFT OF A PHILANTHROPIST. Mr. George Herring's gift of £100,000 for the use of the Salvation Army in the execution of a scheme long under consideration, which was reported by our London correspondent a month ago, is to be used in an effort to solve the problem of the unemployed in Great Britain, by the establishment of peasant proprietors on the soil of England. To effect this the Salvation Army has been entrusted with the sum of £100,000. Should the scheme be successful this sum is to be repaid by the Salvation Army to the King's Hospital Fund in annual instalments of £4,000.

Each settler, chosen from the ranks of the unemployed, is to be provided with five acres or thereabouts of suitable land, a cottage when required, stock, seed, agricultural implements, and other necessities. The settler's family to be provided for until the land is sufficiently productive for their support. All sums expended on him, together with interest will be debited to the settler and repaid by him in annual instalments in the following manner:—Three per cent. on the entire amount.

One and a quarter per cent. for a sinking fund.

Three-quarters per cent. for expenses of management.

When the settler has paid the entire sum required from him the land shall become his own property, subject to an agreement preventing the sale of intoxicating drinks upon any part of his holding.

General Booth, in further explaining the project, mentioned that it had been under his consideration for the past eighteen years. He and his son, Mr. Bramwell Booth, had studied every detail, and were convinced that the scheme would be profitable. The General appeals through the press for information respecting land available and adapted to his object. The main purposes of the scheme are to prevent the villages of agricultural people from the cities to the cities and to draw back to the land those country people who have migrated to the large towns. It is hoped that 500 settlers can be established with the money now in hand.

CHURCH SERVICES.

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong.—16th February, Sextagesima Sunday. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.). Matins (11 a.m.). Responses, Psalms, Tractus, Tractus, Psalms, Barnaby, Felton, Barnaby, To Deum, Ward in B. flat; Benedicite, Garziti in G. Anthem, "Sing Praises" (Part I)—Gounod; Hymn, 267; Holy Communion (12 noon). Kyrie, Garziti in E. Hymn, 214; Evening (5.45 p.m.). Responses, Psalms, Tractus, Tractus, Tractus, Magnificat, Cooke (16th evening) Nunc Dimittis, Turle (16th evening) Hymns, 193, 199, 17, Voluntary, Sonata II.—Guilmant.

St. Peter's Church, Queen's Road West, Sextagesima Sunday. Morning prayer 11 a.m.; Anthem "O how down" (Himmell). Hymns 677 and 256. 4 p.m.—Sunday School at Union Church and in British School, Kowloon. 5.45 p.m.—Singing in Church. 8 p.m.—Worship Hymns 122, 507, 52, 131 and 202. 7 p.m.—After-mooring for Praise and Prayer. Wednesday 6 p.m.—Praise, Prayer and an address. Thursday 9 p.m.—Literary Club, "An Evening with Handel." Paper by Mr. G. Grin's. Musical illustrations. Friday 7.30 p.m.—Christian Endeavour Society, Subject, "Marvel of Modern Missions."

The Church launch Day Spring, will call on ships lying white crews, to bring friends ashore to the services, between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m., and between 6.15 and 6 p.m. (Kowloon Police Pier, 10.30 and 6), returning afterwards. The "Answering Nemoant" is the call flag. All the sittings are free and unappropriated. Visitors welcome. Books, etc., provided. Sunday School 10—10.45 a.m.

Union Church, Kennedy Road, Minister: Rev. C. H. Hocking, 11 a.m.—Worship, Hymn 22, Psalm 12, Anthem "O how down" (Himmell). Hymns 677 and 256. 4 p.m.—Sunday School at Union Church and in British School, Kowloon. 5.45 p.m.—Singing in Church. 8 p.m.—Worship Hymns 122, 507, 52, 131 and 202. 7 p.m.—After-mooring for Praise and Prayer. Wednesday 6 p.m.—Praise, Prayer and an address. Thursday 9 p.m.—Literary Club, "An Evening with Handel." Paper by Mr. G. Grin's. Musical illustrations. Friday 7.30 p.m.—Christian Endeavour Society, Subject, "Marvel of Modern Missions."

FOR WOMEN AND WOMEN ONLY

Much That Every Woman Desires to Know About Sanative, Antiseptic Cleansing and the Care of the Skin, Scalp, Hair, and Hands.

WHAT CUTICURA DOES FOR WOMEN

Too much stress cannot be placed on the great value of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills in the antiseptic cleansing of the mucous surfaces, and of the blood and circulating fluids, thus affording pure, sweet, and economical local and constitutional treatment for weakening ulcerations, inflammation, itching, irritations, relaxations, displacements, pains, and irregularities peculiar to females. Hence the Cuticura remedies have a wonderful influence in restoring health, strength, and beauty to weary women, who have been prematurely aged and invigorated by these distressing ailments, as well as such sympathetic afflictions as anæmia, chlorosis, hysteria, and nervousness.

Women from the very first have fully appreciated the purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy which have made Cuticura the standard humour remedy of the civilized world.

TORTURING HUMOUR

Cured by Cuticura, Relief from the First Application.

"I suffered five years with a terrible itching eczema, my body and face being covered with sores. Never in my life did I experience such awful suffering, and I longed for death, which I felt was near. I had tried doctors and medicines without success, but my mother insisted that I try Cuticura. I felt better after the first application of Cuticura Ointment, and was soon entirely well.—Mrs. A. Elton, Bellevue, Mich."

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depot, London, 1, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4. Sole Agents, Hongkong, 17, Queen's Road Central, H. Price & Co., Ltd.

—5—

COPPER-ALLOY METAL PENS OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

Will not corrode in Warm, Damp Climates.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LD., Edinburgh. 142

PONIES! PONIES! PONIES!

THE Undersigned will hold their Annual Sale of Cane Ponies by Public Roup as under:—

On TUESDAY, the 20th February, 1906, at 4 p.m., opposite the CITY HALL, FIFTY LOTS; and on WEDNESDAY, the 21st February, 1906, at 4 p.m., at KENNEDY'S CAUSEWAY, 18, KENNEDY'S, upwards of FIFTY LOTS.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms.—As usual.

HUGHES & HUGHES, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 16th February, 1906. 425

FOR SALE.

LIVE GOATS and GOATS MEAT. Prices Moderate. Apply to—

TUNG WING, No. 1 Stall, Central Market. Hongkong, 12th February, 1906. 495

FOR SALE.

HANDSOME BLACK GELDING (Australian) Acclimatised. Exceptionally fast trotter. Carriage or Saddle Hack. Can be seen at Kennedy's Horse Repository. Offers to—

Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 1st February, 1906. 322

NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Manager, Daily Press, only, and special business matters to the Manager.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET

TWO ROOMS, suitable for Office, lately occupied by Messrs. SHAW & FRERES, Barristers at Law. Easy access through one another. Rent moderate.

Apply to—

N. MODY & CO.

54 & 56, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 17th February, 1906. [162]

THE HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE SCOTTISH HISTORY EXAMINATION (advertised in August last) for CHILDREN of Scottish Parents, will be held in the CITY HALL on THURSDAY, 8th March.

Names of intending Competitors should be sent to the undersigned, who will be pleased to supply any further particulars which may be required.

W. ARMSTRONG,

Hon. Secretary (Care of Butterfield and Swire), Hongkong, 17th February, 1906. [428]

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS OF HONGKONG. (Incorporated 1891.)

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members will be held in the Rooms of the Institution, No. 3, Des Voeux Road, at 5 P.M. on MONDAY, 19th February, 1906, to receive the Report of the Committee of Management and the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1905.

H. T. RICHARDSON, Esq., Vice-President, will preside.

By Order of the Committee, DAVID J. LENNOX, Secretary and Manager, Hongkong, 17th February, 1906. [429]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Queen's Buildings, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of MARCH, 1906, at 2 o'clock P.M., when the Resolutions set out below, which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 16th day of February, 1906, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

By Order of the Board, JAMES WHITTALL, Secretary, Hongkong, 17th February, 1906.

RESOLUTIONS:

(1) That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in the following manner:

The following Article shall be substituted for Article 130, namely:—

130. The Board, through its Secretary, shall make Yearly Statements of the Accounts of the Company from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, in the Colony of Hongkong, which shall be duly audited and presented to the Shareholders, at each of the Ordinary Meetings of the Company, together with a Report on the general position of the Company.

(2) That the Board, through its Secretary, shall make a Statement of the Accounts of the Company as from the 1st day of May, 1905, to the 31st day of December, 1905, which shall be duly audited and presented to the Shareholders at the next Ordinary Meeting of the Company to be held during 1906 and that, inasmuch as the Accounts of the Company have already been audited and presented to the Shareholders on the 30th April, 1905, no further or other Statements of the Accounts of the Company for the year 1905 shall be called for by, or presented to, the Shareholders in respect of Article 130 as this day substituted.

Action No. 382 of 1905 IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BETWEEN MOK YU TONG alias YEE ON TONG, LAI IN TONG alias LAI WANG TAT TONG, CHAN MUI KAI, CHAN CHUN MAN alias CHAN SHIT CHONG TONG, CHAN HON PING alias CHAN CHING HING TONG and KWAN CHU KIN alias KWAN SE KIM TONG Plaintiffs,

and

SO LAI TING alias SO KWAI SING TONG, NG KONG SHEK alias WU CHENG SHIN TONG, NG KAM SANG alias NG POOK ON TONG, MOK TIT SANG alias MOK YAT SANG TONG, CHOW HIM SHUN TONG, NG SHUN ON TONG, CHENG SHAT SHAN, LAU SIK KAN, NG HOK YUNG, HUI SAI IN TONG, CHU LO SAI alias CHU SAI FUS TONG and NG FAN Defendants.

To the above-named Defendants, NG KAM SANG alias NG POOK ON TONG, NG HOK YUNG and CHENG SHAT SHAN.

TAKE NOTICE that this action was on the 3rd day of November, 1905, commenced against you and that the Plaintiffs by their Writ of Summons claim for an account of the partnership dealings and transactions between themselves and you and the above-named Defendants in the Kwong Hing Cheung Hing carried on in co-partnership by the Plaintiffs and you and the other Defendants at No. 29, Wing Wo Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, as Manila Agents and Merchants, and to have the affairs of the said partnership wound up, and that the Court has, by an Order dated the 10th February, authorised service of the said Writ of Summons on you by the insertion of three advertisements on consecutive days in this paper and two Chinese Newspapers in circulation in this Colony and by posting a copy of the said Order and the Writ of Summons herein at the door of the Supreme Court House, Victoria, aforesaid.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that you are required to appear to the said Writ of Summons within 8 days after the insertion of the last of the said notices in manner aforesaid inclusive of the day of such last insertion and that in default of your so doing the Plaintiffs may proceed ex parte.

Dated the 17th day of February, 1906.

O. D. THOMSON, Solicitor for the Plaintiffs.

481

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Hon. THE HARBOUR MASTER, to sell by Public Auction.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd February, 1906, at 11 A.M., at their SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Voeux Road (Corner of Ice House Street).

Five Cases RIFLES and EXPLOSIVES. N.B.—Inspecting Orders can be had on application at the Government Gunpowder Depot, Green Island.

TERMS:—As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers, Hongkong, 17th February, 1906. [432]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING,"

Captain A. E. Hodgins, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPELAK & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 17th February, 1906. [433]

FOR SHANGHAI.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to Tsingtau and Chemulpo).

THE Steamship

"LYEEMOON,"

Captain Th. Lehmann, will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 P.M.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 17th February, 1906. [424]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

REGULAR SERVICE TO VLADIVOSTOK.

THE Steamship

"KOWLOON" Capt. Stel ..., 24th Feb. (via Tsingtau).

"SLAVONIA" Capt. Porzelius 26th Feb. (via Nagasaki).

"DAPHNE" Capt. Schipke 4th Mar. (via Shanghai).

The steamers have superior First-Class accommodation for Passengers.

For Freight and Passage, apply to HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office, Hongkong, 16th February, 1906. [426]

ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

"PRINCESS TOTO,"

A Comic Opera in Three Acts, BY W. S. GILBERT.

Will be Produced TO-NIGHT (Saturday, 17th Feb., 1906, MONDAY, ... 19th ... TUESDAY, ... 20th ... WEDNESDAY ... 21st ...

PRICES \$3, \$2 and \$1.

SAI LOU and Soldiers in uniform Half Price to Pit and Pit Stalls.

Doors Open at 8.30 P.M. Performance at 9 P.M.

Booking Office at the ROBINSON PIANO CO., Open on and after FRIDAY, the 9th February, from 10 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. each day.

M. S. NORTHCOLE, Business Manager, Hongkong, 3rd February, 1906. [339]

THEATRE ROYAL, HONGKONG.

Lessee and Manager: MAURICE E. BANDMANN

IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENT OF THE WORLD RENOWNED

BANDMANN OPERA CO.

UNDER THE PERSONAL DIRECTION OF MAURICE E. BANDMANN, And by special arrangement with Mr. GEORGE EDWARDS and the Gaiety Theatre, London.

FRIDAY, Feb. 23, and SATURDAY, 24. The present Great Prices of Wales' Theatre, London, Success, the Excellent Musical Comedy

"LADY MADCAP,"

Still crowding the Prices of Wales' Theatre, London.

MONDAY, Feb. 26, TUESDAY, 27, and WEDNESDAY, 28, NIGHT & MATINEE. For the first time in the Far East. Production on a most gigantic scale of Mr. BANDMANN's first Calcutta Pantomime

"ALADDIN"

(AND HIS WONDERFUL LAMP). Written by HICKORY WOOD (author of Drury Lane Pantomimes) Music and Lyrics, arranged by Warwick Major. The entire production carried which ran for Ten Nights and Two Matinees at the New Opera House, Calcutta.

SPECIAL MATINEE, Wednesday, Feb. 27, at 3.30, at Popular Prices, \$2, \$1, and 50 cents.

THURSDAY, Feb. 29. The record of the last London Season, the exceedingly funny Musical Comedy

"THE BARK AND THE GIRL,"

Which ran for 700 Nights at the Lyrio and Adelphi Theatres, London.

Prices of Admission \$3, \$2 and \$1. Seats can now be booked. Plan at Messrs. ROBINSON & Co.

Doors Open at 8.30. Commence usual time. Hongkong, 12th February, 1906. [407]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held in the OFFICE of the General Managers, St. George's Building, Victoria, on SATURDAY, 24th February, 1906, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1905, declaring a Dividend and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 20th February, until SATURDAY, the 24th February, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 16th February, 1906. [382]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of February, 1906, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1905.

By Order of the Court of Directors, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager, Hongkong, 2nd February, 1906. [334]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTERED SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 10th, to the 24th day of February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager, Hongkong, 2nd February, 1906. [333]

HONGKONG & WHAMPORA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the OFFICES of the COMPANY, King's Buildings, Connaught Road, on MONDAY, the 26th February, 1906, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1905.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 26th February, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, THOS. I. ROSE, Secretary, Hongkong, 1st February, 1906. [319]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the OFFICES of the COMPANY, King's Buildings, Connaught Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of March, 1906, at 12 o'clock Noon, to receive a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1905, and the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st February to the 7th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 13th February, 1906. [411]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Offices, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on THURSDAY, the 8th March, 1906, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1905.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd instant to the 8th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order, C. PEMBERTON, Acting Secretary, Hongkong, 10th February, 1906. [399]

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the rate of \$1.00 per Share, declared at the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of Shareholders, held this day, will be PAYABLE at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on and after FRIDAY, the 16th February, 1906.

Shareholders are requested to apply to the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors, T. ARNOLD, Secretary, Hongkong, 10th February, 1906. [424]

TO LET

TO LET.

TWO GODOWNS, at East Point, close to the Water, suitable for the Storage of any Cargo.

Floor Area, 6,100 square feet each.

Apply to—JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Hongkong, 20th January, 1906. [256]

TO LET.

NO. 5, SEYMOUR TERRACE, Five-Roomed House with Small Garden, from April or earlier. Furnished or Unfurnished.

Apply at the House, Hongkong, 15th February, 1906. [415]

TO LET.

NO. 5, "FAIRVIEW," Robinson Road, Kowloon. Semi-detached House. Moderate rental.

"HOTEL MANSIONS," TWO ROOMS, on 1st Floor, suitable for Offices.

HOUSES in AUSTIN AVENUE, Kowloon. Rental \$50 per month and Taxes.

SHOPS and FLATS in Robinson Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD., Agents, Hongkong, 9th February, 1906. [350]

TO LET

SPACIOUS GODOWN. Central position.

Apply to—K. X. X., Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 22nd December, 1905. [108]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

FROM beginning of April the Well Furnished 6-Roomed House, Peak No. 149, near Magazine Gap.

Apply to—"R. H.," Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 13th February, 1906. [376]

TO LET.

NO. 15, KNOTSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON.

Apply to—"THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD., Hongkong, 2nd December, 1905. [7]

TO LET.

BARROW TERRACE (Kowloon) Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

SEYMOUR ROAD LOWER, Nos. 27 & 31, CAINE ROAD, No. 57 and 59.

STONEHAVEN, Robinson Road, No. 35.

TANG YUEN, Macdonnell Road, No. 18 (2 Rooms).

ICE HOUSE STREET, No. 6 (1st & top Floors, 4 Rooms each floor).

WAN CHAI ROAD, No. 94 (a Spacious Godown).

PRAYA EAST, No. 90 (Godown).

Apply to—SAM WANG CO., LD., 31, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 6th February, 1906. [366]

TO LET.

AT QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, the Offices (Ground Floor) lately occupied by Hamburg-America Linie.

Apply to—SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong, 30th January, 1906. [299]

TO LET.

SUITABLE for Office, ONE ROOM in Prince's Buildings.

Apply to—LAUTS, WEGENER & CO., Hongkong, 4th March, 1905. [84]

HONGKONG CLUB.

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS on the Ground Floor of the annex, from 1st September next, suitable for Offices. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

C. H. GRACE, Secretary, Hongkong, 1st June, 1905. [110]

TO LET.

NO. 1, DES VUEX VILLAS, Peak.

Nos. 5, 6 & 21, BELILIOS TERRACE.

NO. 2, DES VUEX VILLAS, PEAK.

NO. 2, COLLEGE GARDENS.

NO. 4, ALBANY.

"ELANFOOT," 31, Robinson Road. Furnished for 6 months. With Electric Light and Fan.

"BROCKHURST," PEAK, from 1st March, 1906.

24, BELILIOS TERRACE, Corner House, BUNGALOW (Furnished), at New Territory, Kowloon, 4 Rooms, Low rental.

2ND FLOOR in Central position, containing Four Large Rooms, Ante-room and Lavatory &c., with use of Electric Lift. Well suited for Offices.

Apply to—LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 7th February, 1906. [183]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy Town.

Apply to—HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD., Hongkong, 28th June, 1905. [78]

TO LET.

NEW "KINGSCLERE" with Stables, entrances in both Kennedy and Macdonnell Roads.

For full particulars, apply to—LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor, Hongkong, 17th February, 1906. [82]

TO LET.

HOUSE, No. 5, ROSE TERRACE, Robinson Road, Kowloon. Immediate possession.

HOUSE, No. 2, ROSE TERRACE, Robinson Road, Kowloon. Possession from 1st March, 1906.

Apply to—THE COMPRADORE, Messrs. BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong, 2nd February, 1906. [330]

TO LET.

NO. 74, CAINE ROAD.

NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.

Apply to—COMPRADORE'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. [180]

TO LET.

TWO LARGE OFFICES on the First Floor of No. 34, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Post Office. Possession on or after the 15th December, 1905.

Apply to—WONG CHEE SANG, Care of Yee Sang Fat & Co., Hongkong, 30th November, 1905. [107]

TO LET.

SEVEN EUROPEAN HOUSES, late P. Blackhead & Co. and Shewan, Tomes & Co.'s Offices. Ground Floors and Top Floors with Godowns can be let separately on leases.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LD.

JOINT SERVICES.
FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAPAN
AND HAWAIIAN PORTS.
EUROPEAN SERVICE.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"YANGTSE"	On 17th February.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"LAERTES"	On 20th February.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"DIOMED"	On 27th February.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"AGAMEMNON"	On 6th March.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"TEENKAI"	On 13th March.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"KEEMUN"	On 17th March.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"MACHAON"	On 20th March.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"KINTUCK"	On 23rd March.	

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"ANTENOR"	On 20th February.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"SAINT BEDE"	On 27th February.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"ACHILLES"	On 13th March.	
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"PELEUS"	On 20th March.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"ALCINOUS"	On 27th March.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"DIOMED"	On 10th April.	
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	On 20th April.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"TEENKAI"	On 24th April.	

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Operating in conjunction with
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND
COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, & PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO.	"YANGTSE"	On 19th February.	
HAMA	"KEEMUN"	On 19th March.	

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"OANFA"	On 25th February.	

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS. (910)

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
SHANGHAI, MANILA, CEBU and LHOLO.	"PAOTING"	On 17th February.	
SHANGHAI	"KUNGIANG"	On 20th February.	
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 20th February.	
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.	"TSINAN"	On 28th February.	

* Attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Tables. A duly qualified
Surgeon is carried.
* Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
* Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other
Australian Ports.
REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND
AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1906.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, JAVA and MOJI and KOBE	"S. Burcham"	About 20th February	Freight and Passage.
MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"FORMOSA"	About 21st February	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	"DELTA"	About 23rd February	Freight and Passage.

LONDON & CO. VIA USUAL PORTS DELHI
or CALL J. D. Andrews, B.N.R. February 17th
* Calling at Penang if sufficient inducement offers.
For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1906.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICES BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
"TAMSCI" VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 19th Feb. at 10 A.M.	
"TAMSCI" VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"DALIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 25th Feb. at 10 A.M.	
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"SHOSHU MARU"	THURSDAY, 22nd Feb. at 10 A.M.	
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"ANPING MARU"	THURSDAY, 28th Feb. at 10 A.M.	
ANPING VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"FRITHJOF"	WEDNESDAY, 21st Feb. at 10 A.M.	

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted
throughout with electric light.
* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office
at No. 3, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1906. T. ARIMA, Manager.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS. FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP. THE Steamship	"BENLARIQ"	Captain Wallace will be despatched as above on or at the 23rd inst. For Freight or Passage apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.	Hongkong, 6th February, 1906. 373
THE ORIENTAL PACIFIC LINE. FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA PORTS. THE Steamship	"SEMINOLE"	Tues 6030, will be despatched about end of February. For Freight apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.	Hongkong, 30th January, 1906. 300

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON
TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
SAILING DATES.

STEAMERS	DATE
ZIEFEN ...	WEDNESDAY ... 28th February
PRINZESS ALICE ...	WEDNESDAY ... 14th March
BAYERN ...	WEDNESDAY ... 20th March
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD ...	WEDNESDAY ... 11th April
PRINZ RITEL FRIEDRICH ...	WEDNESDAY ... 25th April
SACHSEN ...	WEDNESDAY ... 9th May
PRINZ HEINRICH ...	WEDNESDAY ... 23rd May
ROON ...	WEDNESDAY ... 6th June

ON WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of FEBRUARY, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship
"ZIEFEN," Captain F. von Rintze, with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and
CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 28th February. Cargo and
Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 27th February, and Parcels
will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 27th February.
Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50,
and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewards.

Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
1. NAPLES, GENOA and GIBRALTAR	\$21 0 0	\$12 0 0	\$22 0 0
return	91 0 0	63 0 0	33 0 0
2. SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN and HAMBURG	65 0 0	44 0 0	24 0 0
return	97 0 0	66 0 0	35 0 0

TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
VIA NAPLES, GENOA or GIBRALTAR	\$4 0 0	\$4 0 0	\$2 0 0
return	115 0 0	79 0 0	47 0 0
VIA BREMEN or SOUTHAMPTON	63 0 0	45 0 0	27 0 0
return	123 0 0	83 0 0	49 0 0

In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and
travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the same rates to be applied as via NAPLES,
GENOA or GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's
expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:
Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from
SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail Steamer from Singapore to Colombo.
The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is, however, not included.
INTERPRETATION OF THE VOYAGE IN EGYPT:
Passengers to European and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean
Steamers from ALEXANDRIA, to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer
from Port Said.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIAN LINE. VIA NEW GUINEA.

FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN,
HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY
AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMERS	DATE
WILLEHAD ...	TUESDAY, 6th March.
PRINZ WALDEMAR ...	TUESDAY, 3rd April.
PRINZ SIGISMUND ...	TUESDAY, 1st May.

ON TUESDAY, the 6th MARCH, at Noon, the Steamship "WILLEHAD,"
Captain Obenshew, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.
Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

To	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO MANILA	\$50	\$30	\$20	return	\$80	\$50
TO NEW GUINEA	\$28	\$18	\$12	return	\$42	\$27
TO BRISBANE	\$30	\$20	\$14	return	\$54	\$34
TO SYDNEY	\$33	\$23	\$15	return	\$59	\$37
TO MELBOURNE	\$34	\$24	\$16	return	\$62	\$38
TO YOKOHAMA	\$80	\$50	\$30	return	\$170	\$120
TO KOBE	\$85	\$55	\$35	return	\$175	\$125
TO YOKOHAMA and back from KOBE	\$140	\$90	\$50	return	\$310	\$210

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG: 1st Class
To EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer \$97.0.0.
To EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA "96.0.0.
From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers, or via San
Francisco by the O. & S.S. Co.'s steamers, and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent
Express Steamers of N.D.L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

STEAMERS	DATE
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO & YOKOHAMA	Wednesday, 28th February.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	Wednesday, 14th March.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO & YOKOHAMA	Wednesday, 14th March.

* Reaching Yokohama in less than six days.
TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG via Vancouver or San
Francisco to New York by C.P.R. Co.'s steamers P.M.S.S. Co., O. & S.S. Co.,
T. K. K. and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of the
Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following Rates:—
1st Class ... \$82.0.0.
2nd Class ... 63.10.0.
3rd Class ... 35.0.0.
To London via Plymouth or Southampton ... 65.0.0.
To Bremen ... 65.0.0.
To Paris via Cherbourg ... 65.0.0.
To Naples, Genoa via Gibraltar ... 65.0.0.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to
MELOHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1906.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON S. S. CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO.
CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA
VIA
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing Date
TREMONT	9,605	T. W. Gerliel	On 24th February

I Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND
CULINARY ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.
The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior
Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures
steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried
in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information apply to—

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1906.

A. LING & CO.,
FURNITURE STORE,
PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY
WARE, &c., &c. and FOOCHOW
LAQUERED WARE.
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [2355]

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
GENERAL AGENTS.

17

S. IEN TING.
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. 2174

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1906.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS
FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO NEW YORK.

Steamers to	Leave	Connecting Steamers	Due at	Due at
COLOMBO	HONGKONG	from COLOMBO to	MARSEILLES	PLYMOUTH
		MARSEILLES & LONDON	(Brindisi 3 days earlier)	(London 1 day later)
DELHI ... 8000	Feb. 24	MOLDAVIA ... 10000	Saturday Mar. 24	Friday Mar. 30
DONGOLA ... 8000	Mar. 10	MONGOLIA ... 10000	Mar. 27	Apr. 13
DELTA ... 8000	Mar. 24	MOULTAN ... 10000	Apr. 21	Apr. 27
OCEANA ... 7000	Apr. 7	MARMORA ... 10000	May 5	May 11
ARCADIA ... 7000	Apr. 21	VICTORIA ... 7000	Sunday May 20	Saturday May 26
DEVANHA ... 8000	May 5	HIMALAYA ... 7000	June 3	June 9
DELHI ... 8000	May 19	INDIA ... 8000	June 17	June 23

Passengers change steamers at Colombo, and those for Brindisi transfer also to the Express
Mail Steamer at Port Said.

Accommodation in the connecting steamer from Colombo is arranged in Hongkong at time
of booking.

In addition to the above Mail Steamers the following:—

INTERMEDIATE (non-transshipment) STEAMERS

WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON.

CARRYING SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave	Leave	Due at
	HONGKONG	SINGAPORE	LONDON
JAPAN ... 4500	Feb. 14	Feb. 23	Mar. 31
SUMATRA ... 5000	Feb. 25	Mar. 9	Apr. 14
NUBIA ... 600	Mar. 14	Mar. 24	Apr. 28
JAVA ... 4500	Mar. 28	Apr. 6	May 12
FORMOSA ... 4500	Apr. 11	Apr. 20	May 26

These Steamers call also at Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and at Malta or Marseilles.

* "SUMATRA" and "NUBIA" call at MARSEILLES.

* "JAPAN," "JAVA" and "FORMOSA" carry only First Saloon Passengers.

For Passage apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1906. [2707]

VESSLS ON THE BERTH

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

FOR BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA & MACASSAR
(taking cargo to all ports in Netherlands India
on through Bill of Lading).

THE Steamship

"JILIWONG,"

Captain Zuurbaase, will be despatched for the
above Ports on or about the 26th February.

For information as to Freight and Passage,
apply to the

Head Agent of the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE,
(York Buildings 1st Floor),
Hongkong, 15th February, 1906. [421]

THE AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK,
With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.

THE Steamship

"YEDDO,"

Captain Baird, will be despatched for the
above Ports on or about TUESDAY, 27th inst.

For Freight apply to

ARNOLD, KARBURG & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1906. [377]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, TRIESTE (DIRECT),
CALLING AT SINGAPORE, PENANG,
BANGKOK, COLOMBO, BOMBAY,
KARACHI, ADEN, SUEZ and PORT
SAID.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRITISH
INDIA, SOUTH AFRICA, PERSIAN GULF, RED
SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and
ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"AUSTRIA,"

Captain Colledani, will be despatched as above
on MONDAY, the 6th March.

This Steamer has splendid accommodation for
passengers, electric light and carries a doctor
and stewards.

For information as to Passage and Freight,
apply to

SANDER, WIELER & CO.,
Agents,
Princes' Buildings,
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1906. [3]

AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 mm.
With CH. MBER for 10 CARTRIDGE
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.

SIEMSEN & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1905. 45

LEMCO

"Energy Packed."

71-2

Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

FIVE YEARS' PLAGUE ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA.

The following resolution which was issued by the Home Department at Calcutta on January 16th, is in its main features applicable to the conditions in Hongkong:

More than five years have now passed since the Governor-General in Council, when reviewing the report of the Indian Plague Commission, examined, in the light of knowledge then available, various measures which had been proposed or adopted with the object of checking the diffusion of the disease, and indicated the considerations of policy which must govern their introduction in India. During this period, while the efforts of the Government officers have in no way relaxed and the people themselves have in many places shown a disposition to acquiesce and even co-operate in preventive measures which do not conflict with their social and religious usages, plague has gradually spread to almost every part of India, and is subject to certain seasonal fluctuations, tends to recur year after year with undiminished virulence. About a year ago the Government of India, acting in concert with the Royal Society and the Lister Institute, made arrangements for the appointment of a scientific commission which is now investigating the causation of plague in Bombay and the Punjab. Pending the completion of these researches, which may extend over a long time and will, in any case, be directed mainly to scientific aspects of the problem, the Governor-General considered it desirable to place on record in a concise form the results of the practical experience which has been acquired in the last five years of actual plague administration. The Local Governments were accordingly asked for reports, based as far as possible on the personal experience of their officers, on the conditions affecting the origin and spread of plague, the character of the measures to be adopted against it, the degree of success attained, and the causes upon which success or failure depend. The ample material thus collected places the Governor-General in a position to indicate those preventive measures which appear under the present conditions most likely to be successful in the future.

The most conspicuous change, in the opinion of experts, in India regarding plague since the issue of the resolution of the July 14th, 1900, is the greatly increased importance now ascribed to the part played by rats in spreading and keeping alive the disease. Rats are exceedingly susceptible to plague, and when once they are infected they usually communicate the infection not only to man, but also to houses which have undergone thorough disinfection. It is, therefore, as essential to the safety of the community to destroy infected rats as to segregate plague-stricken people. In fact, almost all the evidence regarding the causation of plague may be regarded as pointing to the rat as the chief agent in its diffusion. For this reason the importance of destroying rats has been insisted on by the members of the Indian Commission of 1905, and although European opinion is not unanimous on the point, the Governor-General considers that the experience recently acquired in India warrants the belief that the systematic destruction of these animals promises to be one of the most effective measures that can be adopted for preventing the spread of plague.

Observation has also shown that plague is most severe where the houses of people are crowded together, ill-built, and imperfectly ventilated, while it usually spreads the areas in rural districts where the streets are wide, houses well-built, airy and side-walks paved, and drains properly constructed. It follows that municipalities and local bodies should be encouraged and assisted to demolish insanitary quarters, to improve the paving of alleys and side-walks, to neglect no opportunities of widening narrow streets, to enforce the building and drainage laws, and perfect their systems of drainage and sewerage. All houses where grain is stored should be rendered rat-proof and should be liable to periodical inspection. The disinfection of both houses and clothing takes a high place among preventive measures, and in cases of pneumonic plague it must be regarded as imperative. But the great difficulty of carrying out the process thoroughly in a house casts some doubt upon its practical utility, and the Government of India have left to local authorities to determine the extent to which it should be enforced with reference to prevalent structural conditions. In any case, the efficacy of house disinfection depends entirely upon the methods employed. The fluids used must be really germicidal, such as solutions of corrosive sublimate or formal. They must be intelligently applied under proper supervision and care must be taken to prevent the re-infection of buildings by rats. These observations apply in full force only to towns where the disease has not fully established itself. In villages the disinfection of houses is seldom of much use, while in towns where plague has become indigenous the difficulty of completely excluding rats leads to constant re-infection. Of the various measures hitherto adopted with the object of arresting an outbreak of plague, none has proved so efficacious as the prompt abandonment of the infected locality for a period that varies with local conditions. In the case of villages, indeed, evacuation of all houses, accompanied by systematic destruction of rats, is probably the only means of effectually combating the disease. It is, however, essential that the evacuation should be carried out thoroughly. If a portion of the inhabitants remain behind, the disease will continue to spread. In all cases where evacuation is feasible, the people should be encouraged to resort to it and be assisted by the grant of blankets and warm clothing where necessary, and by the provision of food or medicine for relieving their sufferings.

The evidence which has been collected shows that the inspection of travellers by railway, road and steamship is often successful in arresting or delaying the spread of plague, but that the efficacy of this measure depends on the circumstances in which it is applied. It is of most value in protecting limited areas, such as hill stations and places so situated that inspection posts command all routes of access. The mere inspection of persons arriving by steamer is, however, of little use, unless the rats on board the vessel are destroyed, or are prevented from reaching the shore. A segregation camp for the detention of the sick is a necessary adjunct to every inspection station, but no one need be detained who is not actually suffering from plague. In all other cases it is sufficient to record the travellers' names and addresses and to arrange for their being under surveillance for five days. Experience has shown that more contact with a case of bubonic plague in a railway carriage involves little danger of infection. The example of prisons proves that quarantine may be relied upon to prevent the spread of plague by human beings, but it can seldom be applied effectually except by the people themselves who have sometimes combined to prevent persons from infected places from entering their villages and have provided accommodation for them outside the inhabited site. In rural areas the adoption of these measures may properly be encouraged, but they do not admit of application to towns. The removal of the sick to hospital, while it is eminently desirable in their own interests, has always been unpopular, and in cases of bubonic plague the necessity for it

may be avoided, provided that the surroundings of the patient can be kept clean and free from rats. That the measure is instrumental, however, in delaying the spread of the disease is undeniable and even though segregation may be relaxed when indigenous cases become widespread, the first few cases imported into a plague-free town should, whenever possible, be segregated without delay. Cases of pneumonic plague, which is directly infectious from man to man, ought always to be segregated. The segregation of persons who have been in contact with a patient suffering from bubonic plague is often impossible in practice. When it can be carried out with the goodwill of the people the measure is no doubt useful, but where coercion has to be employed more harm than good is likely to result. In cases of pneumonic plague, however, the segregation of contacts is necessary, as the risk of infection is extreme.

Inoculation with the prophylactic fluid now manufactured at the Parel Laboratory, is of value not merely for the protection which it affords against plague, but also by reason of its effect in mitigating the violence of an attack. The extent to which it may be adopted depends upon the strength of popular sentiment in its favour or against it, and the Government hope that the people may be encouraged to have recourse to it.

While the experience of the last five years establishes the utility of the measures enumerated above, it equally teaches that their application must depend upon the circumstances of the locality, the character of the people, the stage which the disease has reached and the agency available for dealing with it.

Finally, the Governor-General would observe that in the last resort all preventive measures depend for their success upon the hearty co-operation of the people themselves, and that every effort should be made to enlist their sympathies and to bring home to them, through their natural leaders and in any other way that may be practicable, that it rests mainly with them to bring about by their own action the cessation of plague in India as it has long ago disappeared from Europe.

THE JAPANESE BREWERY COMBINE.

A GROWING AND PROFITABLE INDUSTRY. The amalgamation of the Osaka, Japan (Yokohama) and Sapporo Brewery Companies, which has been under consideration for some time past, is expected to meet with no opposition. In that case the existing companies will be dissolved, and a new concern, under the style of the Great Japan Beer-Brewing Company, will be established with a capital of ¥5,600,000. The shareholders of the existing concerns will receive shares in the amalgamated company at the rate of two new shares for each share of the Japan Beer Company, one and a half for a share in the Sapporo Company, and an equal exchange for shares in the Osaka Company. No other concern is as yet known to be included in the new combine—which, it is understood, is willing to receive applications on reasonable terms. The chief object of the amalgamation is, of course, economy of expenditure effected by the cessation of internal competition and the extension of markets abroad. The methods of brewing and trade-marks peculiar to each company will not be interfered with.

It is interesting to briefly review the history of beer-brewing in Japan, which is one of the industries that has made great progress in recent years. Beer-brewing in Japan only dates back twenty years, but during that time it has made such growth that at present the annual output amounts to nearly 100,000 koku. There are six large breweries, viz., the Japan, Osaka, Sapporo, Kirin, Kabuto, and Tokyo Breweries and about ten smaller concerns. Since 1894 the production of beer increased at the annual rate of 30 to 40 per cent. until 1901, when a sudden check was given to this rapid development owing to the imposition of a tax of 7 yen per koku. Since last year, however, the demand has again greatly increased, and it is computed that the output in 1905 must have exceeded 120,000 koku.

The development of the brewing industry in Japan has not only almost entirely stopped the importation of foreign beer, but is yearly increasing the export of Japanese beer to foreign markets. The value of the beer exported last year exceeded ¥1,300,000 to the end of November. The following figures will show the export and import of beer during the last nine years:

	Export.	Import.
1897	¥ 57,021	¥2038
1898	143,806	1,576
1899	175,665	647
1900	553,295	826
1901	863,562	613
1902	505,831	478
1903	679,737	269
1904	695,214	292
1905 (Up to end of November)	1,303,716	

The increasing output in recent years of the Japan and Sapporo Breweries will be seen from the following figures:

	Japan Brewery.	Sapporo Brewery.
1897	15,102 koku	5,927 koku
1898	20,775 "	6,140 "
1899	27,976 "	11,361 "
1900	37,452 "	16,300 "
1901	37,954 "	13,591 "
1902	27,069 "	16,716 "
1903	18,648 "	20,499 "
1904	21,701 "	24,048 "

During last year the output of both breweries greatly increased. That of the Japan Brewery is estimated at 41,000 koku, while that of the Sapporo Company during the first half-year had reached 22,750 koku, and, therefore, the output for the whole year is believed to have been above 40,000 koku.

WHAT FINEER CAN YOU DRINK THAN

JOHN JAMESON
AND SONS (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" Very Old
BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.
Please see you get it with
Metal { BLUE—One Star.
Capsules { PINK—Two Stars.
GOLD—Three Stars
OF ALL DEALERS
Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.—
C. DAY & CO., LONDON.
—63—1

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS

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KOWLOON STORE, No. 36, Elgin Road

and Mr. A. YAU'S FERRY WHARF

STALL.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1905.

GAINED SEVENTEEN POUNDS
IN WEIGHT SINCE USING DOAN'S
BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS.

21, Moore's Lane,
Stamford, near Wigan, England.

Your Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have been worth their weight in gold to me. Before using them I had long been a sufferer with kidney complaint. The slightest cold or chill told on my kidneys, rendering their action irregular and unsound. The secretions were thick and contained a white, chalky sediment after standing. At times the water was scarce, and painful in passing; frequently, too, I have been compelled to leave my bed several times during the night.

Sometimes on rising in the mornings I scarcely dared to draw my breath, because of the awful stabbing pain in the back. I got reduced to a very low state, and though I tried many medicines, nothing relieved me except your pills.

I am sure you will share my joy when I tell you that I have been splendidly cured by Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I got up in the mornings now without feeling the slightest pain in my back; and I have gained 17 lbs. in weight. I owe my splendid cure to Doan's Pills, and I shall be only too glad to recommend them.

Believe me, yours faithfully,
(Signed) J. DANIELS.

Some months later our representative had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Daniels, who declared himself to be still enjoying good health and freedom from kidney complaint.

When the kidneys are well, they filter out from 3 lbs. to 4 lbs. of watery waste (urine) every day. You can soon tell when this work is not being properly done, because the impurities will cause urinary disorders, gravel, pain in the back and limbs, dizzy spells, a noisy change of the weather will affect you, making you feel miserable, weak and nervous; watery swellings may appear beneath the eyes or in the ankles, the sight will be blurred.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills assist in filtering out the poisonous waste, by reviving the activity of the kidneys and restoring a natural action to the connective organism. You will then feel stronger and better in every way, and won't be likely to catch colds or chills. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are 2/6 a box, or 1/3d for 6 boxes. To be had of all chemists and medicine-dealers, or direct from the proprietors, The Foster-McClellan Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London, England, post free on receipt of price.

By Royal Warrant to H.M. The King, and H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.

CEREBOS
TABLE SALT.

Every grain of food is made more nourishing by using it in the kitchen and at table.

From all Grocers. "CEREBOS" LONDON.

2500-1

To Ladies all the most beautiful women use
CREME SIMON
Jas. J. PASTY says:
"I have found it very good indeed."

SAVON + POUDRE SIMON
PARFUMS
J. SIMON, PARIS
Chemists, Hairdressers, Perfumers and Store.

347

RIGAUD'S OF EXTRACT
WHITE VIOLET
The only perfume of white violets which is strong, permanent and fully equal to the delicate freshness of these modest little flowers.
Ask for and accept no other but RIGAUD'S WHITE VIOLET famous for being the sweetest and most lasting of violet perfumes.
Sold in 1 ounce bottles.
V. RIGAUD, 8, rue Violante, PARIS.

1011

Messrs. D. J. KEYSER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.
The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS to purchase of them, to attend their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.
1, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYSER, LONDON."

Newbro's Herpicide
AN EXQUISITE HAIR DRESSING.
THE ORIGINAL REMEDY THAT "KILLS THE DANDRUFF GERM."

Herpicide Girls

THE LADIES OBJECT to a gummy and sticky hair dressing or one that is full of sediments intended to dye the hair. The marked preference for a clean and dainty preparation, particularly one that comes excessive oiliness and leaves the hair light and fluffy, is reflected in the enormous sale of Newbro's Herpicide. Discriminating ladies become enthusiastic over its refreshing quality and exquisite fragrance.

A WOMAN TO BE PRETTY must have pretty hair. The features may be quite plain or even homely, yet if the head is crowned with an abundance of beautiful hair, attractiveness will not be lacking. The Poet says: "fair tresses mark the imperial race ensure." Herpicide gives the hair a charming distinctiveness that is characteristic of no other hair dressing.

DISEASED HAIR A MISFORTUNE. Unwisely or carelessly treated hair is a misfortune in more ways than one. There is the actual injury to the hair follicles, and the consequent loss or thinning of the hair; this may cause diseases that sometimes follow a removal or thinning of nature's protection to the head. A diseased condition of the hair affects a woman's disposition to a marked degree. If the hair is dull,

brittle and lifeless, owing to the presence of a microbe growth the effect is to dampen one's spirits and cause a loss of interest in personal appearance. The use of Newbro's Herpicide overcomes the ravages of the dandruff microbe, after which the natural beauty and abundance of the hair will return as nature intended. Almost marvellous results follow the use of Herpicide. Gentlemen will find Newbro's Herpicide in use at all important barber shops. STOPS ITCHING OF THE SCALP INSTANTLY.

HIGHLY ENDORSES HERPICIDE.
Herpicide meets all requirements, and our patrons highly endorse it.

Portland, Ore., U.S.A. (Sd.) LEVY BROS.

DOES ALL AND MORE THAN CLAIMED FOR IT.
Herpicide does all and more than is claimed for it. It not only cleanses the scalp from dandruff and prevents the hair from falling out, but promotes a new growth.

(Sd.) WILL. HATHAWAY.
Portland, Ore., U.S.A.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
HONGKONG,
SPECIAL AGENTS.

"DESTROY THE CAUSE—YOU REMOVE THE EFFECT."

See window display at A. S. WATSON & Co., Special Agents.

[427-13A]

USE ONLY and USE ALWAYS
ATKINSON'S
MOST REFRESHING.
Far Superior to the German Kinds.
A LUXURIOUS PERFUME IN HEALTH.
A NECESSARY RESTORATIVE IN SICKNESS.
EAU DE COLOGNE

2540

BOVRIL
is bottled energy.
Bovril relieves fatigue after great exertion and gives invaluable aid in the exhaustion and depression following many diseases.

1570-4

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.
REGISTERED **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for HEMIPLEGIA, PARALYSIS, SLUGGISHNESS, DYSPEPSIA, NERVE, KIDNEY AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, HASTING DREAMS, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Disordered Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Force.
The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred evils is immediate and permanent, all the Mysterious Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.
HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.
Sold in Bottles at 2s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON ENGLAND.
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THE UNRIVALLED KILLER.
KEATING'S
POWDER.
FATAL TO INSECT LIFE.
Harmless to Everything Else.
Said to Kill and Destroy all the most common household pests.
It kills FLEAS, BEETLES, BUGS, FLIES.

60

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS
For Ladies.
This is a new kind of medicine, and it is the only one that can be taken in the form of pills. It is the only one that can be taken in the form of pills. It is the only one that can be taken in the form of pills.

63

SAVARESSE'S
SANDAL
CAPSULES
Efficient because absolutely pure.
English Oil. Not made in France.
Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S.

[1362]

SELF CURE NO FICTION! MARVEL UPON MARVEL! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
But without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION
A complete revolution has been brought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.
THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharging suppurating infections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.
THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic are usually but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.
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THERAPION is the only Principal Remedy throughout the world. Prices in England 1/6 and 4/6. In ordering state which of these numbers required, and observe that the word THERAPION appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.
Sold by Principal Chemist [3613]

RANKS

Portugal, 1888; Commercial Treaty, 1904.

!龍 Lung Ha—Lobsters	25
魚翅 Shi Ya—Machau	11

魚鰻	Shi Yu—Mackerel	"	20
魚鰻	Chai Yu—Mullet	"	29
魚芒	Mong Yu—Monk Fish	"	16

公鯊	Sing Ho—Oysters	29
鸚鵡魚	Kak Kung Yü—Parrot Fish	11
黃魚	Hai Yü—Perch	15
鮑魚	Pau Yü—Bacon	8
鮑魚	Pu Po Tzu—Plaques	8
青白	Pak Chik Chong—Pomfret, White	28
黑青	Hak Chong—“Black”	24
鰻魚	Ming Hai—Prawns	44
沙律魚	Pi Pa So—Ray	8
公狗石	Sik Kau Kung—Rock Fish	11
魚	Chuan Yü—Roach	10
魚	Sa Yü—Shark	8
東友馬	Ma You Yü—Salmon, Canton	32
魚生	Sung Yü—Salmon, Fresh Water	—
蝦	Shrimps	34
鱔	Pu Yü—Snake	10
鱔	Lap Yü—Snake	10
魚	Sa Yu—Spar	32

魚鱗	Wan Yau—Trench	14
魚鱗	Tso Hau Yau—Tarbot	16
魚卵	K'ei Yau—Turples, small, freshwater	3
魚寶	Pak Bit Yau—White Bais	—
FRUITS.		
仁蜜	Hang Yau—Almonds	29
平山	Kan Shan Ping Ko—Apples, California	—
平山	Tin Tsan Ping Ko—Apples, C'ro to lb.	—
金佛	Hoi Tong—Apples, small, Choofo	30
金佛	Fan Chi—Apples, Custard, Mucos.	each
平山	Yat Pui Ping Ko—Apples, Japanese	lb.
番城	Banang shag Hwang Tsai—Banana, fragrant, Ceylon	—
番山	Shang Hwang Tsai—Banana, brides, Mucos.	—

桃梨	Yung Tsé—Carambola.....	"	"
蘋果	Fung Nutt—Cheusnuts, Chinese.....	"	"
椰子	Tai Tsé—Cocoanuts.....	each	"
手榴彈	Yue Tai Tsé—Grapes.....	lb. 1st ql.	"
檸檬	Kang Shing—Lemon, Chinese.....	"	"
檸檬	Kang Shing—Lemon, gl.	American.....	each 10
荔枝	Lai Chi—Lichees, Fresh.....	"	"
	"	"	"
	"	"	"
乾荔枝	Lai Chi Kon—Lichees, Dried.....	lb. 38	"
檸檬	Ning Mong—Limes, Saigon.....	"	"
芒果	Lueibung Mong—Mango, Manila.....	each 5	"
青芒果	On Nim Mong—Mango, Saigon.....	"	"
李子	Sai Chuk Tsé—Mangosteens doz.	"	"
	per 100.....	"	"
西瓜	Tong Sai Kwa.....	per 1st	"
	American.....	per lb.	"
西瓜	Sai Kwa—Water Melons China lb.	"	"
瓜	Hong Kwa—Musik Melon	"	"
	American.....	each	"
	Passion Fruit, American.....	per doz	"

竹山	Amigoesteng	.....per doz	—
	Papaw 1st	.....	1b
	2nd	.....	—
檳白	Pak Lam	.....	"
	Chiang—Oranges, Chiao to	.....	"
亞洲	Chiou Chau Chiang—Oranges	.....	"
	Swatow	.....	"
沙門	O Munch Chiang—Oranges, Macao	.....	"
精細	Chau Sui Kat	.....	"
花	Tiu Kat	.....	"
花生	Fa Shang—Peanuts	.....	1b
梨	Plum Sui—Pear, a Canton qn	.....	1
梨	Sin Tai—Pear, O Canton qn	.....	1
梨	Tai Lai—Pear, Shantung	.....	"
梨	Hung T—Persimmons large	.....	"
梨	Hung Lai—Plum, Sw tow	.....	1b
梨	Pun Tai Po Lo—Pineapp	.....	1
梨	Pineapple comp	.....2nd	"
	3rd	.....	"
梨	Tai Tsau—Plumtrains	.....	"

佛手露	Fo Shoo Lo—Walnuts, Amoy	lb.	11
佛手露	Chi Lo Lo—Walnuts, Amoy, Szech	lb.	19
佛手露	San Hop To—Walnuts, Fresh	lb.	11
佛手露	Hop To—Walnuts, Green	lb.	11
VEGETABLES, &c.			
上海菜	Shanghai Yá Chi Chai— Artichoke, Shanghai		5
龍鳳菜	Loong So To'si—Asparagus, doz.		—
雙竹	Chi Tsui—Bamboo Shoots	lb.	—
雙竹	Nga Tsui—Beans, Sprout	lb.	2
雙豆	Ming Tau—Beans	lb.	—
豆苗	Pin Tau—Beans	lb.	—
豆苗	Fir Tau—French, Sibei	lb.	—
月白肉	O Moon Bin Tau—Beans,	lb.	—
馬鈴薯	Macao (French)	lb.	(1)
紅頭菜	Hung Tau To'si—Beetroot	lb.	1
紅頭菜	Kaa Sun—Cane Shoots	bushel	1
紅頭菜	Tsing Ke—Brussels, Green	lb.	4
紅頭菜	Yuen Ke—Red	lb.	4

佛手	Khai Shun—Cabbage Shoots	"	9
佛手	Kai Tsai Tsai—Cabbage Shoots	"	9
佛手	Shan Kai Tsai— Shanghai	"	9
佛手	Stems—Carrots	lb.	"
佛手	Ye Toi Fa—Cauliflower	"	15
佛手	Ye Toi Fa—Lump Size	"	10
佛手	Chung Ye Toi Fa—Cauliflower,	"	8
	Mod. Size	"	"
佛手	Ye Toi—Celery, China	"	3
佛手	Fu Kwa—Bitter Melon, Eng.	"	4
佛手	Fu Kwa—Bitter Melon, Chi.	"	4
佛手	Tsing Lai Chai—Chickweed	"	14
佛手	Kong Lat Chia—Chilies, Green	"	14
佛手	Hung Fat Chia—Chilies, Red	"	10
佛手	Tung Fwa—Cucumbers	"	9
佛手	Kai Lu Tsoi Lun—Curry Stuf.,	"	"
	English	"	10 ^c
佛手	Kong Lat—Garlic	"	7
佛手	Lo Kung—Ginger, old	"	2
佛手	To Kung	"	"

力	T'ing Tau—Green, young ..	3
豆	T'ing Tau—Green, young ..	3
菜	Kan Lik—Horse Radish, ..	4
米	Suk Mai—Sweet Corn, ..	pieps
生	Young Shang Ts'ai—Lettuce ..	1
草	Shang Ts'ai Ku—Mushrooms, fresh ..	lb.
葱	Mo Ke—Onions ..	—
菜	Young Tsung Tau—Juncos, 8'bay ..	7
生	Young Tsung—Onions, Green, ..	2
本	Yat Fun—Green Rau—Onions, Japanese ..	—
海	Shanghai Tsung Tau—Juncos, Shanghai ..	1
茄	Mo Ku—Okros ..	—
菜	Young Kuon Si—Parsley, Eng. bundsi ..	—
洲	Poochow Shu Tsai—Potatoes, Poochow ..	lb. 3
菜	Shanghai Shu Tsai—Potatoes, Shanghai ..	lb. 3
本	Yat Fun Shu ..	—

日本	Japanese	2
馬鈴薯	O Man Shu Tsai - Potatoes	2
馬鈴薯	Macao	3
馬鈴薯	Fa Ke Shu Tsai - Potatoes	3
馬鈴薯	American	3
馬鈴薯	Fa Shu - Potatoes Sweet	3
馬鈴薯	Tung Kuo - Potatoes	3
馬鈴薯	Chi Tsai Tsai - Potatoes	3
馬鈴薯	Hung Lo Pak Tsai - Madras	3
馬鈴薯	Ye Tsai - Cabbage Root	each
馬鈴薯	Kon Tsung Tsai - Shalots	3
馬鈴薯	Yin Tsai - Spinach	4
馬鈴薯	Fa Tsai - Parsnips	3
馬鈴薯	Fan Ko - Potatoes	3
馬鈴薯	Pak Koi - Spinach Chinese	3
馬鈴薯	Tau koo	3
馬鈴薯	Lit Ngai	3
馬鈴薯	Yeung Lo Pak - Turneps	2
馬鈴薯	Tsai Kwan - Vegetable Marrow	3
馬鈴薯	American	per lb

馬	Ma	T'ai	Water Chestnuts,	
	Common		..	4
木桂	Kwei	Lam	Ma T'ai—Water ..	6
馬	Chestnuts,	Mandarin	..	1
菜	Sai	Yuang	Ts'ai—Water Cresses ..	3
菜	Tai	Shu	Yuang ..	4

C. W. BRETT.
Inspector of Markets.

the Commission, at 10A, Des Voeurs Road.

St Street, E.C.